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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Our Threefold Aim: To give the news of Berea and vicinity; to record the happenings of Berea College; to be of interest to all the Mountain People.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 12, 1920

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Year.

Number 33

May The Citizen Brag?

We don't do it often!
But we do make great exertions and spend a great deal of money, to make The Citizen particularly valuable to its subscribers.
For one thing, just compare the general appearance of the paper with the other newspapers. We are paying more than three times what we used to pay for paper, but we will not spoil the eyes of our readers by slazy paper, small type and poor printing.
And next, look at the amount of reading matter you get in every number of The Citizen. We keep our advertisements comparatively few and will not let them spread over whole pages and crowd out the reading.
And above all, look at the great variety of our reading matter and its high quality. There is something for every member of the family, and something good.
Moreover we are looking out for the mountains as no other paper does. Our articles on mountain agriculture are such as you could get nowhere else. The same is true of many of our articles on Home Science. And we have news from the mountains that reaches no other newspaper. And everything is kept lively and bright by our being so close a neighbor to Berea College where hundreds of mountain boys and girls are developing a mountain patriotism that promises a world of progress.
We know The Citizen brings pleasure, progress, profit to every home it visits.

A League that Can Enforce Peace

Wilson is a Democratic president, and The Citizen is a Republican newspaper.
But when the Republicans do wrong and Wilson does right The Citizen will stand by Wilson.
We will not let our Republicanism prevent us from rejoicing in all the patriotism and goodness that is shown by Democrats. Patriotism is greater than partisanship.
In Europe Wilson acted not as a Democrat but as an American. He had great influence in bringing about an alliance to protect the peace of the world. It was a new thing and very imperfect, but it was a great deal better than anything known before.
And we simply must have something. War, now that science has invented poison gas and airplanes and submarines, is too destructive to be allowed. The war just ended bereaved millions of homes, and set back the progress of the whole world. Another war would simply destroy civilization. We must have a League of Nations that will desire peace and enforce peace.
It will be a new thing. Like every treaty, it will bind and limit the nations that enter into it. And like every device of government, it will be imperfect. But we need it, we must have it, and a League of Nations is just as reasonable and practicable as any treaty or any form of government.
Now there are some improvements possible by way of clear interpretation, and in the matter of Shantung. But, as Wilson says, there must be no reservations that amount to nullification. These Senators have the power to delay things but the American people propose to have a League that has power enough to prevent another war.

Mob at Lexington

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 9.—Five persons were killed and fifteen injured here today when a mob, intent upon lynching William Lockett, a negro who confessed to the murder of ten-year old Geneva Hardman, charged the courthouse during Lockett's trial and was fired upon by police and State troops.
Included among the wounded were two women.
The crowd, intent upon lynching the negro, was repulsed when the soldiers fired a volley. The ring leaders, carrying a rope, were forced to withdraw.
While the excitement was going on in front of the courthouse, a jury in the courtroom convicted Lockett of first degree murder and the negro was sentenced to be electrocuted March 11.
The trial lasted only half an hour. A crowd of 4,000 people was standing outside the courthouse beyond the barriers that had been erected for the purpose of keeping them away.

When the news of the result of the trial flashed through the crowd there were wild mutterings.
"Come on, boys, let's go," said a man, as he started toward the courthouse.
A deputy sheriff covered him with a shotgun and placed him under arrest.
This was the first spark that fired the mob into a furious rage.
Men rushed forward and took the prisoner away from the deputy. Then they made their move toward the courthouse steps.
On the steps was the machine gun that had been sent from Camp Taylor. This was the signal for general firing. The soldiers and police laid a hot barrage into the mob, and when the mob retreated it was found that 19 had fallen, four of whom were dead, and a fifth dying later from the effect of his wounds.
At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the spirit of the mob seemed to have been broken temporarily and the city was more quiet.

CONTENTS
PAGE 1.—Editorials; Mob at Lexington; Ky., U. S., and World News.
PAGE 2.—Berea College News.
PAGE 3.—Serial Story; Washington Letter.
PAGE 4.—Berea Locals.
PAGE 5.—The Matter with America; The Woman's Club; "Abe" Lincoln Real American.
PAGE 6.—Mountain Agriculture; Home Department.
PAGE 7.—Sunday-school Lesson; Sermon; Problems Facing Stricken World; Sensible School Dress.
PAGE 8.—East Kentucky Correspondence; Lincoln, the Most Sculptured Man.

Lincoln and Economy.
As an advocate of thrift, Abraham Lincoln was far less prolific than another great American, Benjamin Franklin. Lincoln published no "Poor Richard's Almanac." If he had, doubtless his injunctions to thrift would have been fully as trenchant and pointed as were those of Franklin. For Lincoln was forced to thrift and consequently realized the value of it.
Summarized, his advice on this subject was: "Teach economy; that is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money."
Two Buildings Burn.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Loss, estimated to be \$800,000, resulted from fire of undetermined origin which destroyed two buildings and damaged a number of others in McKeesport, near here.

BIGGEST CARRIER IN HUGE DRY DOCK



The immense hull of the American ship Minnesota, said to be the largest deadweight cargo carrier, on what is believed to be the world's largest floating dry dock at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kentucky News

Louisville, Feb. 10.—Sixteen deaths from pneumonia out of 22 reported in the State occurred in Jefferson County yesterday. Reports show 391 cases of influenza and pneumonia the last two days.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10.—The session of the House this morning was devoted to the introduction of bills and the hearing of committee reports. Representative Smith introduced a bill placing a tax of two cents on all gasoline sold at retail, the tax to go into the road fund. He also introduced a bill to provide registration fee on each motor vehicle of \$1 for each horse power. The tax on trucks, the bill provides, at a higher rate. The scale for trucks from \$22 for 1,000 pounds to \$150 on more than 20,000 pounds.
Representative McClellan, Louisville, offered a bill increasing the salaries of the deputy court clerks to \$1,500 a year. Another bill introduced by Representative McClellan appropriates \$20,000 annually for the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. This bill provides that the State take over Hazelwood Sanitarium in Jefferson County.
A third bill by the same author increases the salaries of the deputy bailiffs of the Police Court in Louisville to \$1,500.

EX-SERVICE MEN TO BE HELPED BY Y. M. C. A. FUND

The Educational Service Committee has decided to use money in their hands, which was raised during the United War Work campaign, to help ex-service men to secure an education. This is a great opportunity for these men, and no doubt many will avail themselves of the offer. It should be the duty of every public-spirited person to urge these men to take advantage of all educational opportunities.
The amount allotted to each county is two cents per capita for the whole population. For example, a county having 10,000 population will be allowed \$200.
A number of schools have been placed on the accredited list. Among them are: All Smith-Hughes High Schools; Y. M. C. A. Night Schools at Louisville and Cincinnati; State Normal Schools; all members of the Kentucky College Association and other schools.
Those interested in this from Madison County may consult R. E. Turley, Richmond, or F. O. Clark, Berea, or C. D. Lewis, Berea.

RELIEF TRAINS GO TO VIENNA

Budapest Also to Get United States Supplies. Now on Way From Paris.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Two trains of American Red Cross supplies, valued at \$585,000, left Paris for Vienna and Budapest. The supplies included clothing, surgical dressings, drugs, condensed milk, flour and other food-stuffs.

Yuma, Ariz., Feb. 6.—Capt. Julio Calles, formerly of the Mexican federal army, was arrested here on a charge of having kidnapped and murdered a fellow officer who had left the Carranza forces and sought refuge in the United States.

U. S. News

Washington, Feb. 10.—The former German Crown Prince has cabled President Wilson offering to surrender himself for trial if the allied governments insist. The message was in President Wilson's hand today.

White House officials admitted that the message, sent from Wieringen, Holland, had been received, but would not make public its text.

Washington, Feb. 10.—White House and Railroad Administration officials regard "as most serious" the railroad situation precipitated by the orders for a strike February 17, issued by officers of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Washington, Feb. 10.—It was generally believed that Director General Hines would go today before representatives of the two million railroad workers and inform them that their wage demands could not be granted. It was understood he is not willing to go further than adjust wage inequalities.

Louisville, Ky. — Thirty-five hundred state road officials, builders and road material exhibitors from every part of the nation are expected to attend a convention of the American Road Builders' Association here February 9 to 14.

The National Crushed Stone Association and the American Asphalt Association will hold meetings at the same time.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Consideration of the treaty of Versailles was resumed in open Senate today, republican and democratic leaders joining their forces to bring it back for debate. The decision was reached without debate, the Senate overwhelmingly adopted a motion by Senator Lodge to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was laid aside last November. The vote on Lodge's motion to suspend the rules so treaty again could be considered was 63 to 9.

BARBER SHOP BOOZE KILLS 4

Eight Others in a Freeport (Ill.) Hospital—"Floral Spirits" as a Beverage.

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 4.—Four young men are dead and eight others are in the hospital seriously ill as a result of drinking "barber shop booze," at a party in a local barber shop. The beverage was concocted by members of the party, using floral spirits as a base. These spirits are used in face tonics. Within a few hours after drinking the liquor all of the men became ill and were taken to the hospital. Their bodies turned black and blue.

LOW EXCHANGE HITS H. C. L.

New York Banker Says It Will Cut Down Exports, Thereby Lowering Prices Locally.

New York, Feb. 5.—A decided reduction in the cost of living is likely to be the result of the drop in British exchange, in the opinion of Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical National bank.
"The drop in exchange will cut down our exports, I believe," said Mr. Johnston.

HUNDREDS OF GERMANS ON WAR VANDAL LIST

Former Crown Prince and the "Great" Marshal Von Hindenburg Are Prominent Names.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The list of Germans accused by the allies of war crimes and whose extradition is to be demanded is headed by former Crown Prince Frederick William and several other sons of the former German emperor. The list was handed to Baron Kurt von Lersner, the German representative here.

Included in the list are: Dr. Theodor von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German imperial chancellor; Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Gen. Erich Ludendorff, formerly first quartermaster general; Field Marshal von Mackensen, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the duke of Wuertemberg and a number of other princes and titled officers.

The total number of names on the eight sections. The first section, is a list of about 800 and it is divided into common list of all the accused. Then follow seven other lists, giving the names, rank and accusations of persons whose names were supplied by Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Poland.

WILSON TO STAY AT CAPITAL

Dr. Grayson Says President Is Steadily Improving Under Present Treatment.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Wilson is not likely to leave Washington for some time, his physician, Dr. Grayson, intimated in discussing reports from various sections of the country concerning impending trips. With the president steadily improving, Dr. Grayson said he thought it would be unwise to change his course of treatment. The president's improvement from week to week is noticeable, the physician continued. He is allowed to walk from room to room on the second floor with the aid of his cane, but so far has not been permitted to venture below stairs out of his wheel chair.

STEALS GOLD FROM MINT

Employee at Denver Charged With Theft of \$35,000 Worth of Metal—Recovered in Yard.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 6.—Orville Harrington, 41 years old, a skilled worker in the Denver mint, was arrested here by secret service operators on a charge of having robbed the mint of gold bars to the value of \$35,000. Harrington was trapped as he was carrying away a bar of the metal. He confessed and led the officers to his home where the bars were found buried about the yard and hidden in various places. All of the stolen gold was recovered.

STEAL BONDS WORTH \$90,000

Second Robbery in Two Days Occurs in Heart of New York's Financial District.

New York, Feb. 7.—Bonds valued at \$90,000 were stolen from the office of James R. Deering, it was announced in Wall street. The outside door of the safe was opened by using the combination and the inside door was forced open. This is the second robbery in two days in the heart of the financial district.

PANIC HITS N. Y. EXCHANGE

Pound Sterling Drops to \$3.19—Tremendous Crash All Along the Line.

New York, Feb. 5.—Wave after wave of terrific selling followed another violent crash in foreign exchange here. Demand bills sold at \$3.19 to the British pound sterling. There was a strong recovery to \$3.31 in the early afternoon, followed by another drop to \$3.21 1/2. At its maximum depreciation the pound was \$1.67 1/2 below its normal quotation and it had declined 14 1/2 cents from yesterday's low record. Drafts on London flooded the market, panic-stricken holders offering them almost regardless of price.
Exchange on France and Italy also slumped to new levels of depreciation. France sold at 15.02 to the dollar for sight checks and lire at 18.77, the normal parity in each case being 5.18.

POLES GET YANK MATERIALS

Big Army Receives Hundred Carloads of War Supplies From American Red Cross.

Paris, Feb. 3.—One hundred carloads of war materials purchased from the American army have arrived in Poland to outfit the army. An issue of underwear, socks and sweaters has been provided by the American Red Cross. A new levy of 300,000 men is being outfitted almost entirely with American army uniforms, including overseas caps. A half-million pairs of American Red Cross socks and 250,000 sweaters were distributed in December. American uniforms are being worn by most of the Polish army at the front.

World News

Various suggestions are being made by men in high authority that it would be a fitting thing if the United States should cancel the payment of the loans she has made to the European nations, during the war. These hints come from across the water and in some cases are accompanied by arguments. It is claimed that such action would be fair, and would be something of an equalization to atone for our late entrance into the war.

The letter of Viscount Grey to the London Times is still a matter of comment in the papers. It is believed to be an honest effort to help break the deadlock over the treaty in the Senate. It gives encouragement to the advocates of reservations that the United States would be received in spite of them, on the theory that America's fears might never be realized and that no occasions might arise to call the reservations into action.

The Assistant Commissioner of Immigration has given out the opinion that the authorities at Ellis Island are expecting within a short time the largest inflow of foreign population that has ever yet taken place. Preparations are being made for this already. It behooves the people of the country to realize the problem and to prepare to meet it also. This new population should be more than usually responsive to American ideals if properly presented.

The Dutch and the Belgians have finally been able to arrive at a decision in regard to the differences that have led to much friction and bad feeling for many months. A pact has been signed by both regarding the use of the Scheldt river, the Meuse and other conflicting commercial matters. At one time the situation was so serious that war was feared, as both of the countries broke off diplomatic relations.

Poland is considering the matter of a peace with the Bolshevik soviet government of Russia. There does not seem to be anything else to do. There is little chance of meeting the Russians by force as they have become strong and are feeling the effect of victory. It is reported that the Allies would not put any obstacle in the way of such a peace if it would seem best to make it. If such treaties are to be made they should include provision against Bolshevik influence in the countries, making them.

A new phase of the Bolshevik activity is suggested by reports from the Orient to the effect that the Koreans are being encouraged in their rebellion against Japan. This would certainly stir up many difficult questions to restore better feeling with China. At least there have been some signs that she is trying to do that.

Severe strikes have been occurring on the sugar plantations of Hawaii. The laborers are mostly Filipinos and Japanese, and their action comes at a time when it may greatly embarrass the world and cut down the supply of sugar which is small at best. One can well sympathize with an effort on the part of the poorly paid oriental labor to better its condition, but it comes at an inopportune time. The world needs sugar.

The new municipal government of the city of Dublin is radical and sympathetic to the Sinn Feiner movement. On the occasion of their first meeting they made a demonstration that showed clearly their position and raised the republican flag over the city buildings. The vexed problem of Ireland does not seem to be much nearer to a solution. The plan that Lloyd George suggested of creating two states, did not meet with approval in any part of Ireland.

Spain has recently been obliged to send forces to Morocco to suppress uprisings against her authority there. Morocco was the point where France and Germany came close to breaking friendly relations some years before the war. Twice their differences were settled and in no case was any interference made with the Spanish sphere of influence across the strait of Gibraltar.
(Continued on Page Five)

General College News

Y. W. C. A.

The Kentucky Hall Association and the Ladies' Hall Association held a joint meeting in Upper Chapel Sunday evening, February 8th. Miss Bowersox led the devotional exercises, after which Miss Hafer, leader of the meeting, read from Luke 10 the story of the good Samaritan. A beautiful violin solo, by Mrs. E. S. Peck, was very much enjoyed by all. Miss Hafer, talking on the subject, "Do ye the Next Thing," said in part:

"One of the things that school girls need to know and decide upon, is what kind of work they are going to do. Sometimes, however our eyes are fixed so hard on the goal to which we wish to attain that we forget the little things about us. We should specialize, but we should not grow but in one line only. We want to grow in both breadth and length. Christ never forgot the little things. The widow's mite was most acceptable because it was all she had, and all she had she offered to Christ. The little things that come to us are just as much a part of God's plan for our lives as are the big things. Very often the little things open up the way to big things. Both the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. grew out of small prayer meetings. All great achievements start from small efforts; the big results come later. If we have God's love in our hearts we shall be glad to do the little things next to us even if doing them sometimes brings pain and means much sacrifice. The things we need to do lie right around us. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done unto Me. Let us learn to put large values on the real things and more of the Christ-like spirit in the doing of them."

SECRETARY MEREDITH HAS NEW H. C. OF L. REMEDY

Says Reduce Number of Middlemen and Encourage Their Return to the Farms.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Reduce the number of middlemen and encourage their return to the farms to help increase production of food.

That is the message brought to the capital by the new secretary of agriculture, E. T. Meredith of Iowa.

Mr. Meredith was sworn in amid clamors for his immediate attention to the problem of reducing the cost of living. He had been inundated with telegrams and letters from all parts of the country asking what he is going to do to bring down prices.

"There must be a general feeling that the cost of living is essentially an agricultural problem," Mr. Meredith observed, as he added another sheaf to the stack of messages. "It is, of course, related to agriculture, but no more than to many other lines of activity, and I am tempted to believe that the solution of the problem lies more in the hands of those interested in distribution and nonproductive enterprise than in the hands of the farmers."

The secretary said the farmers will produce their utmost "if given satisfactory conditions."

"What is the matter with conditions?" he was asked.

"Matter?" Mr. Meredith ejaculated, his eyes fairly blazing. "It certainly does not spur a farmer to greater production to be obliged to sell his products for half or less than he later sees them sold for at retail."

"The dairy farmers wonder if they are treated squarely when they receive 85 to 40 cents for butter, and see it retailed at 85."

"The poultry men wonder why, when they receive from 40 to 50 cents for eggs, they retail as high as \$1 a dozen."

"The hog growers wonder if they are not in a 'hazardous' business when they buy fencing and all other supplies at greatly increased prices and then see their product fall 50 per cent and sold by them at an actual loss in answer to a demand on the part of the rest of the population for a reduced cost of living."

Sixth Olive Victim Dies.

Memphis, Tenn.—The ban of death, which has fallen so heavily upon the family of Mr. and Mrs. Max Vunkannon and Mrs. Vunkannon's brother, Uzell K. Ivy, as well as two others, as the result of having eaten poisoned olives, was felt again when Currie Ivy, 10 years old, succumbed. His death, which came after a brief illness, was the sixth to result from a luncheon served at the meeting of club women at the Vunkannon home, but he may not be the last. His mother, Mrs. Uzell Ivy, is lying at the point of death, suffering from the same cause. The fifth victim to succumb to the poisoning was Max Vunkannon, 41 years old, husband of the hostess, who died. The olives are said to have been bottled at Los Angeles, Cal.

Man Killed in Fire.

Logansport, Ind.—One man was killed and three others were injured seriously when fire destroyed the Barnett Hotel, causing a loss estimated to be \$500,000. The fatality resulted when a guest fell from a fire-escape landing on the fourth floor of the structure.

College Department

ALPHA ZETA

Program for February 14, 1920
Results of National Irrigation

Attempts to Nullify Prohibition

Bryan to the Front Again

Optional.....Ernest Clark.

A. Z. Squawker.....Dwight Bicknell.

Our Recent Step Toward Com-

Pulsory Military Service

.....John R. Albright.

At What Age Can a Man Do His

Best Work?.....S. B. Doughton.

Extemporaneous Speeches:

Otis Blakey.

Ernest Begley.

Claude Carson.

Sidney Caudill.

The officers for the second semes-

ter are as follows: President,

Forest H. Shuford; Vice-president,

Samuel B. Doughton; Critic, Leo-

nard C. Fielder; Corresponding

Secretary, J. Russell Whitaker;

Recording Secretary, Sidney Cau-

dill; Assistant Recording Secretary,

Randolph Van Scoyk; Treasurer,

Howard M. Fields; Librarian, John

D. Larkin; Chorister, Wm. O.

Suiter; Yell Master, Charles Car-

penter; Sergeant-at-Arms, Raymon

T. Johnson.

Normal Department

The Normal Literary Societies were invited to attend the debate between Pi Sigma and Beta Alpha, two of the Academy literary societies, which was held in the Main Chapel, Saturday evening, February 7, 1920. The Union and Excelsior Literary Societies accepted the invitation.

Many of the Normal students who were sick have fully recovered and are back in school. We were very sorry to lose one of our friends and school-mates, Miss Nettie Kirby, who died last week with pneumonia and measles.

The Normal basket ball team now has the record of beating every department in Berea College. They won over College Monday afternoon. The score was 19 to 14. The Normal Department is very proud of their team. They feel very enthusiastic over the series which they are to play next.

GEORGE R. COOKSEY



George R. Cooksey, for three years assistant to the secretary of treasury, nominated by President Wilson to be a director of the War Finance corporation.

VIRGINIAN IN COMMERCE BODY

Former Governor Stuart Will Succeed James S. Harlan on Interstate Commission.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Former Gov. Henry C. Stuart of Virginia was nominated by President Wilson as a member of the interstate commerce commission to succeed James S. Harlan of Indiana, whose term has expired.

Louis Titus, an attorney of San Francisco, was nominated to be a member of the shipping board. Mr. Titus succeeds Henry M. Robinson, who resigned last year. He is a Republican.

NEGRO RUNS AMUCK; 3 SLAIN

Black Barricades Self in House at Pine Bluff, Ark., And Battles Posse—Several Wounded.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 7.—City Detective C. C. Flynn, Mrs. Sam Soltz, and a negro known as "Memphis Slim," were killed, and seven persons were wounded, two seriously, when George Wicks, negro, after shooting "Memphis Slim" and Flynn, barricaded himself in a house near the heart of the business district and held off a posse for over three hours. The negro finally was slain.

The Academy

BETA ALPHA AND PI SIGMA ANNUAL DEBATE

Beta Alpha and Pi Sigma, two of the Academy literary societies, held their annual debate in the College Chapel on Saturday evening, February 7th. The debaters were listened to by a large and interested audience.

Dean F. E. Matheny presided.

The question was, "Resolved that labor unions are justified in demanding the closed shop."

Pi Sigma society contended on the affirmative and was represented by Messrs. Sidney B. Neal, Hugh O. Porter, C. M. C. Porter, Jos. Rush, Noel P. Moran, and Charles M. Britton. The first three were the speakers.

The Beta Alpha society took the negative side of the question. Their representatives were Messrs. Beckham A. Robertson, Everett E. Curry, Edward Noarke, Benjamin F. Gross, Ernest A. Erwin, and William Wright. The first three were the speakers.

Both sides showed that they had put much study and research on the question and had the arguments well in hand. They presented them in a forceful and interesting manner.

The judges, Treasurer T. J. Osborne, Dean A. G. Weidner and Professor C. D. Lewis, rendered a decision of two for the affirmative and one for the negative.

The chairman, Dean Matheny, before announcing the decision of the judges, spoke of the friendliness of the two societies and stated that he was sure that that friendly spirit would continue to exist after the debate.

The other two boys' societies in the Academy, will debate on March 13th, and the winners in that debate will debate with the Pi Sigma's.

SORORIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

February 14, 1920

Recitation.....Queen Ballard.

Dialogue.....Ethel Fielder

Elma Krogman.

"Lincoln's Life as an Example to

Others".....Bess Daniel.

Comical Selection.....Inez Ginter.

"To My Valentine".....Willard Shackelford.

Quartet.....Beulah Lewis, Bonnie

Eager, Leah Stephens, Beulah

Sternberg.

"My First Love Affair".....Maude Searcy.

Critic.....Hazel Stetler.

Visitors always welcome to our

meetings on every Saturday night,

in the Third Floor Parlor of James

Hall, 730.

JOINT MEETING OF VICTORIA AND ADELPHIC LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Toast to Boys.....Mittie Daniels.

Toast to Girls.....Ralph Rogers.

Essay.....Era Gossett.

Declaration.....Carl E. Shell.

Local News.....Daisy Bilbrey.

Poem.....Samuel Boatwright.

Duet.....Malvin Dalton

and Rowena Roberts.

Optional.....Wisdom Bilbrey.

"Asleep at the Switch".....Oscar Garden.

Original.....Zora Guthrie.

Biography of R. O. Garden.....Norman Brashear.

Mixed Quartet.....Victoria and Adelphe.

"If you don't aim high you will

never hit high."

Victoria's Motto: "Not at the Sum-

mit, but Climbing."

Adelphe's Motto: "No Trials—No

Triumphs."

AELIOIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

Program for February 14th.

Roll call.....Quotations from Abraham Lincoln.

Invocation.....Chaplain.

Optional.....Agnes Wadlington.

Dialogue.....Lucy Nicholson

.....Edna Stegner.

A Funny Story.....Dean Owens.

Current Events.....Margaret Lester.

Jokes.....Ruth Mahon.

Duet.....Dell Fowler, Addie Curry.

Critic.....Lily Davis Owens.

of the gymnasium with the rest of the company sitting around them. Then the game of "Poor Pussy" was played after which the "Virginia Reel" followed. This was enjoyed so much that it was difficult to get the players to stop for refreshments. A variety of candy was served.

Next interesting event was relating of a dream by Fred Wilson. The dream was as follows:

"I dreamed that there was a great battlefield before me, and at the left there was a city, and also at the right there was a city. It was customary for these cities to fight a battle on this field each year. The time was at hand and the forces were on the march. I saw the armed knights as they drew near the field with their glittering spears and their steeds of white and black. I saw them as they drew a line of battle, and then the white flag appeared which meant a truce. The truce was formed, and it was decided that the three best men from each side should decide the conflict by fighting a duel. I saw the men as they clashed into each other with their spears and battle axes falling wherever there was a chance. I saw the flags that they fought under, and I can hardly remember for what they stood, but my heart burned with patriotism when I saw a knight on a white steed carrying a flag that I am sure I have fought under. Was it the United States flag? No; it was not the red, white and blue. When I saw the other flag I knew it was the flag of the enemy. My muscles contracted, for I wanted to go into battle. After a few hours there was only one horseman left in the field. As this brave knight came riding up toward his lines to victory, and the shouts and cheers of the victorious army, he took off his helmet. My heart jumped, for I knew that man. I followed his long staff into the air and at the end of it was that familiar flag. Then I knew what it all meant, for the flag was the gold and green of Pi Sigma and the conflict was between Beta Alpha and Pi Sigma."

Yells were given and the jolly "Pi-Rorians" dispersed. The young ladies escorting the young men to their respective dormitories.

"An enjoyable time was had by all."

There is a great future in store for Fred Wilson as a prophet because Sororian and Pi Sigma are enjoying the victory of the debate.

IN OLD KENTUCKY

In the hills of Old Kentucky,
There the song-birds love to dwell.
In the streams of Old Kentucky
Live the fish and frogs that swell.

In the winds of Old Kentucky
There's a song that seems to say,
"In the woods of Old Kentucky
Is the place you love to stay."

On the plains of Old Kentucky
Where the grasses wave so green,
Are the towns of Old Kentucky,
And the best that can be seen.

In the schools of Old Kentucky
Are the ones that tell us, how
On the business of Old Kentucky
We may sail with noble prow.

But in the homes of Old Kentucky
Are the ones we love the best;
In the hearts of Old Kentucky
Are the hopes that spur the rest.

MISS MARY SIMS



Miss Mary Sims, sister of Admiral William S. Sims, who has just been appointed director of nurses at the Osteopathic hospital in Philadelphia. She has had an unusually intensive training as a nurse in New York, in the West and in Canada.

Vocational Schools

DEMOSTHENES LITERARY SOCIETY

Program for February 14th.

Song.....by Society.

Invocation.....by member.

Society Gazette.....Henry Combs.

Why America Helped the Allies

.....Carl Pulliam.

The Relation of China to the World

.....Jack Hicks.

Why Young People Leave the Farm

.....Clarence Manning

How the World is Fed

.....Raleigh Hoskins.

Debate: "Resolved, That our fore-

fathers enjoyed life more than we

do."

Affirmative: John Disharoon, Wm.

Sutton.

Negative: Lee Robbins, Taylor

Booth.

Raleigh B. Hoskins,

Corresponding Secretary.

EFFICIENCY

By Clinton Fugate

The greatest tragedy in American life today is inefficiency. It is a disease extremely dangerous to the welfare and progress of the American people.

It is estimated by our best efficiency experts that only about fifteen percent of the people are efficient. This means that there is in our country a very large percent of the people whose mental powers are lying dormant. One of America's most prominent business men recently said, "The great American desert is not in New Mexico or Arizona, it is found under the hat of the average person."

This unfortunate predicament is due to the lack of a definite purpose in life. The vast majority of people are merely existing. They are drifting along in life with no genuine motive for living. Their vision of life's most essential things is totally obscured, and they are entirely without any idea of a fixed goal. Consequently the inefficiency resulting from this fact is a most serious handicap in the performance of duties pertaining to the highest standards of citizenship. Therefore the great problem before us demanding solution, is a method by which we may increase our efficiency and become more capable of performing our sacred duties for the benefit of the race.

This should be largely accomplished by a very thorough and practical education. It is also tremendously important that we awaken to the realization of our opportunities. A broader vision of the higher things of life must be acquired. We must uphold the great ideals and principles which have made America a symbol for all that is noblest and best in the world.

"And last, but not least," we must have a definite purpose actuated by the highest ideals. There must be a fixed goal. The person who doesn't start anywhere doesn't get anywhere. One can't go to Chicago unless he starts to Chicago. We must know where we are going and then push forward with energy and determination to reach the goal.

Foundation School

GRANT & LEE LITERARY SOCIETY

Program for February 14, 1920

Bible Reading.....Raymond Drake.

Recitation.....Rhy Cosby.

Poem.....John Lewallen.

Reading.....Charley Clark.

Ambassador to Franklin

.....Arthur Brock.

Reproduced Story.....Alvin Jackson.

News of the Week.....Raleigh Hall.

Biography.....John Corum.

Stump Speech.....Paul Coffey.

Debate: "Resolved that Grammar is

more essential than Arithmetic."

Affirmative: Jesse Rogers, Patrick

McCray.

Negative: Vincent Wilson, Cam-

eron Pain.

Visitors Welcome

Arthur Brock, President.

Raleigh Hall, Secretary.

Incompetency Charged in Report.

Washington.—Charges of incompetency will be lodged against Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in a report soon to be presented to the House by a special committee, which has completed a long investigation of methods employed in construction of camps and fortifications for the army during the war. The Council of National Defense, in so far as it had to deal with this constitutional work, also will be criticized severely, it is said. Many millions of dollars of Government funds were lost through the cost-plus system of letting contracts, according to the findings of the committee, which are being put into form preparatory to presentation to the House. In numerous instances the investigators found at least 50 per cent of the money spent might have been saved through letting the contracts outright.

SEES DANGER IN REPRESSIVE LAWS

Palmer Tells House Committee Action Against Reds Necessary.

HELPED TO RESTORE ORDER

Pending Measures Are Too Drastic—Says Situation Calls for Legislation of Simple Character Guarding Bill of Rights.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Deportation of radicals, country-wide arrests of others and the "vigorous enforcement of existing laws have given notice that the United States intends to keep order and has helped improve conditions," Attorney General Palmer told the house judiciary committee.

The positive intention of the government to punish crimes of "reds" and communists has created a state of order which would have been impossible without arrests and deportation, he added.

Mr. Palmer denied that he had "a plain case of cold feet" when he failed to appear before the house rules committee several weeks ago to explain the need for additional antisedition legislation.

Didn't Have Cold Feet.

"Some misunderstanding exists in regard to my attitude toward this legislation," he said. "Some said I had 'a plain case of cold feet,' others that I had 'turned tail.' That, of course, is not correct. I did not attend because I could not give support to the pending rule for the Sterling-Graham bill."

More harm than good would come from repressive legislation, Mr. Palmer said, adding that pending measures were so drastic and far-reaching that they would overreach the purpose for which they were intended.

"The situation calls for legislation of a simple character guarding the bill of rights, but filling a hiatus in laws which exist in present statutes," said Mr. Palmer.

"There are no federal statutes which are adequate to meet the situation. A condition of revolutionary intent exists in this country on the part of aliens and citizens sufficiently widespread in character to merit consideration by congress."

Threats Being Made.

"Threats are written by persons who would injure and overthrow the government."

"And these threats which are being circulated on the part of such persons are the kind which do not entitle those who employ them to the guarantee of the so-called right of free speech."

Mr. Palmer said he disagreed with those who claimed revolutionary utterances should be met by arguments instead of statutory laws.

He again urged that the bill drafted by the department of justice and introduced last November by Representative Davey (Dem., Ohio) be reported favorably.

Declaring that because of apparent dilatoriness in stopping "red" activities last summer every newspaper in the country had "shouted" at him, Mr. Palmer said the department by giving advance notice of "intended widespread violence against the government" had blocked any great disturbances.

MOVIE ACTOR IS KILLED

Earl Burgess Plunges 700 Feet While Performing on Airplane at Los Angeles, Cal.



The COW PUNCHER

By Robert J.C. Stead

Author of
"Kitcheners, and other poems"

Illustrations by Irwin Meyer

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Living with his father on a small, badly managed ranch, David Eiden has reached the age of eighteen with few educational advantages. An accident to the auto in which Dr. Hardy, eminent eastern physician, and his daughter Irene, are touring the country, brings a new element into his life. Dr. Hardy's leg is broken, and he is necessarily confined to his bed. Friendship, and something more, develops between Irene and David.

CHAPTER II.—Irene greatly enjoys the unconventional freedom of ranch life, and her acquaintance with David ripens into affection. On Dr. Hardy's recovery the young people part, with the understanding that David will seek to improve his position in life and they will meet again.

CHAPTER III.—The sudden death of his father leaves David with practically nothing but the few bare acres of the ranch, the elder man having through years of dissipation wasted the income. His debts paid, David goes to the nearest town, determines to keep his promise to Irene by acquiring an education and making himself worthy of her. He secures the first work offered, driving a team for a coal dealer, and meets a man named Conward, about his own age, by whom he is led into dissipation.

CHAPTER IV.—Attracting the favorable attention of the managing editor of a newspaper, David becomes a reporter. Edith, acutely sensible of his good looks and general worthiness, falls in love with him, though, with the memory of Irene in his heart, David does not perceive it.

CHAPTER V.—David advances to a position of responsibility on the newspaper. Conward, renewed acquaintance with David, for his own advantage. He sees the town is "ripe" for a boom, through David secures the managing editorship of a paper for schemes in which he is interested, and the two, as Conward and Eiden, go into the real estate business.

CHAPTER VI.—Naturally of clean mind, David determines to get away from his ungenial surroundings, and Fate brings him into contact with Mr. Melvin Duncan, who sees the inherent good in the boy and welcomes him to his home, where he meets Edith, his host's pretty daughter, and begins the coveted education.

CHAPTER VII.—Both men become wealthy during the "boom," and when it is nearing its inevitable and inevitable end, through Miss Morrison, society editor of the newspaper on which he had been employed, that Irene Hardy is living in town, with her mother.

CHAPTER VIII.—The narrative turns to the Hardys, in their eastern home. Mrs. Hardy unavailingly seeks a "brilliant" match for Irene, and realizes that her daughter's affections are attached to David. Irene confesses to her intensely annoyed mother her attachment to David Eiden, the Cow Puncher. The sudden death of Dr. Hardy leaves the two women with only a few thousand dollars, and Mrs. Hardy's health necessitating her residence in a drier climate they move to the western city where David Eiden is a citizen of importance.

CHAPTER IX.—Mrs. Hardy enters fully into the "boom" spirit, and while engaged in purchasing a house from Conward David visits Irene again, and her mother. He vainly endeavors to prevent Mrs. Hardy investing in real estate, perceiving the disaster at hand, but she is obstinate.

CHAPTER X.—Conward, whom David is rapidly coming to distrust, acquires an ascendancy over Mrs. Hardy, who has never liked David. Conward refers to him as the Cow Puncher. David presses Irene to marry him at once, but she is unable to fully make up her mind. The "boom" bursts and Mrs. Hardy finds her investment little better than worthless. Inspired by Conward, who is leaving his own ends, she blames Eiden. David discovers Conward seeking to take advantage of the innocence of a young girl working in the office, and thwarts him.

It may as well be set down that for Mrs. Hardy Conward had no regard whatever. Even while he shaped soft words for her ear he held her in contempt. To him she was merely a silly old woman.

From the day he had first seen Mrs. Hardy his attitude toward her had been one of subtle flattery, partly because it pleased his whim and partly on that same day he had seen Irene, and he was shrewd enough to know that his approach to the girl's affections must be made by way of the acquaintance which he would establish under the guise of friendship for her mother. Since his trouble with Dave Conward had a double purpose in developing that acquaintance. He had no compunctions as to his method of attack. While Dave was manfully laying siege to the front gate Conward proposed to burglarize the home through the back door of family intimacy. And now that Dave seemed to have won the prize Conward realized that his own position was more secure than ever. Had he not been called in consultation by the girl's mother? Were not the inner affairs of the family now laid open before him? Did not his position as her mother's adviser permit him to assume toward Irene an attitude which, in a sense, was more intimate than even Dave's could be? He turned these matters over quickly in his mind and congratulated himself upon the wisdom of his tactics.

"It's very dreadful," Mrs. Hardy was saying, between dabbings of her perfumed handkerchief on eyes that bore witness to the genuineness of her distress. "Irene is not an ordinary girl. She has in her qualities that justified me in hoping that—that she would do—very different from this. Need I conceal from you, Mr. Conward—from you, of all men—what have been my hopes for Irene?"

Conward's heart leaped at the confession. He had secretly entertained some doubt as to Mrs. Hardy's purpose in opening her home to him as she had done; absurd as the hypothesis seemed, still there was the hypothesis that Mrs. Hardy saw in Conward a possible comfort to her declining days. He had no doubt that her vanity was equal to that supposition, but he had done her less than justice in supposing that she had any direct personal ambitions. Her ambitions were for Irene. She had hoped that, by bringing Conward into the house, by bringing Irene under the influence of a close family acquaintance with him, that young lady might be led to see the folly of the road she was

choosing. She had hoped that he would be the successful suitor for Irene. And Conward's heart leaped at the confession.

"I suppose I need not conceal from you," he answered, "what my hopes have been. It is reasonably safe to judge a daughter by her mother, and by that standard Irene is one of the most adorable of young women."

"I have been called attractive in my day," confessed Mrs. Hardy, warming at once to his flattery.

"Have been?" said Conward. "Say rather you are. If I had not been rendered, perhaps, a little partial by my admiration of Irene, I—well, one can scarcely give his heart in two places, you know. And my deep regard for you, Mrs. Hardy—my desire that you shall be spared this—ah—threatened humiliation, will justify me in using heroic measures to bring this unfortunate affair to a close. You may trust me, Mrs. Hardy. Irene is—will forgive me, Mrs. Hardy, but Irene is, if I may say it, somewhat headstrong. She is—"

"She is her father over again," Mrs. Hardy interrupted. "I told him he should not attempt that crazy trip of his without me along, but he would go. And this is what he has brought upon me, and he not here to share it."

Mrs. Hardy's tone conveyed very plainly her grievance over the doctor's behavior in evading the consequences of the situation which his headstrong folly had created.

"She is set in her own mind," Conward continued. "We must not openly oppose her. We must adopt other tactics."

"You are very clever," said Mrs. Hardy. "You have been a student of human nature."

Conward smiled pleasantly. Little as he valued Mrs. Hardy's opinion, her



Flatterers Are Seldom Proof Against Their Own Poison.

words of praise fell very gratefully upon him. Flatterers are seldom proof against their own poison.

"Yes, I have studied human nature," he admitted. "The most interesting—and the most profitable—of all studies. And I know that young couples in love are not governed by the ordinary laws of reason. That is why it is useless to argue with Irene—sensible girl though she is—on a subject like this. We must reach her some other way."

"The way that occurs to me is to create distrust. Love is either absurdly trustful or absurdly suspicious. There is no middle course, no balanced judgment. In the trustfulness of love little virtues are magnified to angelic qualities, and vices are quite unseen. But change that trust to suspicion, and a hidden, sinister meaning is found behind the simplest word or act. We must plan two campaigns: One, which I have already suggested, and one, if that should fail, to cause Eiden to distrust Irene. No, no," he said, raising his hand toward Mrs. Hardy, who had started from her seat, "there must be no vestige of reason, except that the end justifies the means. It is a case of saving Irene, even if we must pain her—and you—in the saving."

"It's very dreadful," Mrs. Hardy repeated. "But you are very thorough; you leave nothing to chance. I suppose that is the way with all big business men."

"You can trust me," Conward assured her. "There is no time to be lost, and I must plan my campaigns at once."

CHAPTER XII.

Conward paused to speak to Irene before leaving the house.

"I owe you my good wishes," he said. "And I give them most frankly, although perhaps with more difficulty than you suppose."

"You are very good, Mr. Conward," she acknowledged.

"I could not wish you anything but happiness," he returned. "And had I been so fortunate as Eiden, in making your acquaintance first, I might have hoped to contribute to your happiness more directly than I can under the present circumstances." He was speaking in his low, sedulous notes, and his words sent the girl's blood rushing in a strange mixture of gratification and anger. The tribute he implied—that he himself would have been glad to have been her suitor—

was skillfully planned to appeal to her vanity, and her anger was due to its success. She told herself she should not listen to such words; she should hate to hear such words. And yet she listened to them, and was not sure that she hated them. She could only say:

"You are very good, Mr. Conward." He pressed her hand at the door, and again that strange mixture of emotions surged through her.

Conward proceeded to the business section of the town, well pleased with the evening's events. He found his way impeded by crowds in front of the newspaper offices. He had paid little attention to the progress of the war

scene, attributing it to the skillful publicity of interests connected with the manufacture of armaments. To the last he had not believed that war was possible.

"Nobody wants to fight," he had assured his business acquaintances. "Even the armament people don't want to fight. All they want is to frighten more money out of the taxpayers of Europe." To Conward this explanation seemed very complete. It covered the whole ground and left nothing to be said.

But tonight he was aware of a keener tension in the crowd atmosphere. They were good-natured crowds, to be sure, laughing and cheering and making sallies of heavy wit; but they were in some way more intense than he had ever seen before. There was no fear of war; there was, rather, an adventurous spirit which seemed to fear that the affair would blow over, as had so many affairs in the past, and all the excitement go for nothing. That war, if it came to war, could last no one dreamed; it would be a matter of a few weeks, a few months, at the most, until a thoroughly whipped Germany would retire behind the Rhine to plan ways of raising the indemnity which outraged civilization would demand.

Conward elbowed his way through the crowds, smiling, in his superior knowledge, over their excitement. Newspapers must have headlines.

At his office Conward used a telephone. Then he walked to a restaurant, where, after a few minutes, he was joined by a young woman. They took a table in a box. Supper was disposed of, and the young woman began to grow impatient.

"Well, you brought me here," she said, at last. "You've fed me, and you don't feed anybody, Conward, without a purpose. What's the consideration?"

"I'm pulling off a little joke, and I want you to help me. You know Eiden—Dave Eiden?"

"Sure. I've known him ever since that jolt put him out of business up in your rooms, ever so many years ago. He was too rural for that mixture."

"I want you to get him down to your place some night to be agreed upon—I'll fix the date later—and keep him there until I call for him, with his fiancée."

"Some joke," she said, and there was disgust in her voice. "Who is it—Eiden, me, or the girl?"

"Never mind who it's on," Conward returned. "I'm paying for it. Here's something on account, and if you make a good job of it I won't be stingy."

He handed her a bill, which she kissed and put in her purse. "I need the money, Conward, or I wouldn't take it."

This part of his trap set, Conward awaited a suitable opportunity to spring it. In the meantime he too Mrs. Hardy partially into his confidence. He allowed her to believe, however, that Eiden's habits would stand correction and he had merely arranged to trap him in one of his favorite haunts. She was very much shocked and thought it was very dreadful, but "of course we must save Irene."

But concerning another part of his program Conward was even less frank with Mrs. Hardy. He was clever enough to know that he must observe certain limitations.

At length all his plans appeared to be complete. The city was in a tumult of excitement over the war, but for Conward a deeper interest centered in the plot he was hatching under the unsuspecting noses of Irene and Eiden. If he could trap Dave the rest would be easy. If he failed in this he had another plan to give failure at least the appearance of success.

The fact that the nation was now at war probably had an influence in speeding up the plot. Everything was under high tension; powerful currents of thought were bearing the masses along unaccustomed channels; society itself was in a state of flux. If he were to strike at all let the blow fall at once.

On this early August night he ascended to his room, where he was alone in his office. Then he called a number on a telephone.

"This is the night," he explained. "You will find him alone in his office. I will be waiting to hear from you at—"

He quoted Mrs. Hardy's telephone number. Then he grove his ear to the Hardy home, exchanged a few words with Irene, and sat down to a hand of cribbage with her mother.

Poring over his correspondence Dave, with his ear cocked for the cry of the latest extra, spent the evening hours in a valiant effort at concentration.

There came a timid knock at the door. "Come in," he called.

No one entered, but presently he heard the knock again. He rose and walked to the door. Outside stood a young woman.

"If you please," she said, "excuse me, but—you are Mr. Eiden, aren't you?"

"Yes. Can I help you in any way?" The woman giggled a moment, but

resumed soberly: "You will wonder at me coming to you, but I'm from the country. Did you think that?"

"I suspected it," said Dave with a smile. "You knocked—?" He paused.

"Yes?"

"Like a country girl," he said, boldly. She giggled again. "Well, I'm lost," she confessed. "I got off the train a short time ago. My aunt was to meet me, but there are such crowds in the street, I must have missed her. And I saw your name on the window and I had heard of you. So I just thought that I'd ask—if you wouldn't mind—showing me to this address."

She fumbled in her pocket, and Dave invited her into the office. There she

produced a torn piece of paper with an address.

"Why, that's just a few blocks!" said Dave. "I'll walk around with you." He turned for his hat, but at that moment there was another timid knock on the door. He opened it. A boy of eight or ten years stood outside.

"What is it, son?"

The lad looked shyly about the office. It was evident he was impressed with its magnificence. "Are you Mr. Eiden that sells lots?"

"Yes. Were you thinking of buying a few lots?"

"Did you sell lots to my father?"

"Well, if I knew your father's name perhaps I could tell you. Who is your father?"

"He's Mr. Morton. I'm his son. And he said to me, before he got so bad, he said, 'There's just one honest man in this city, and that's Mr. Eiden.' Is that you, Mr. Eiden?"

"Well, I hope it is, but I won't claim such a distinction. I remember your father very well. Did he send you to me?"

"No, sir. He's too sick. He don't know anybody now. He didn't know me tonight." The boy's voice went thick and he stopped and swallowed. "And then I remembered what he said about you, and I just came."

"Have you help—a doctor—a nurse?"

"No, sir. We haven't any money. My father spent it all for the lots that he bought from you."

Dave winced. Then, turning to the young woman: "I'm afraid this is a more urgent case than yours. I'll call a taxi to take you to your address."

To his surprise, his visitor broke out in a ribald laugh. She had seated herself on a desk and was swinging one foot jauntily.

"It's all off," she said. "Say, Dave, you couldn't lose me in this burg. You don't remember me, do you? Well, all the better. I'm rather glad I broke down on this job. I used to be something of an actress, and I'd have put it over if it hadn't been for the kid."

The fact is, Dave, she continued, "I was sent up here to decoy you. It wasn't fair fighting, and I didn't like it, but money has been mighty slow of late. I wonder—how much you'd give to know who sent me?"

Dave pulled some bills from his pocket and held them before her. She took them from his hand.

"Conward," she said.

Dave's blood went to his head. "The scoundrel!" he cried. "The low-down



Dave's Blood Went to His Head. "The Scoundrel!" He Cried.

dog! There's more in this than appears on the surface."

"Sure there is," she said. "There's another woman. There always is."

Eiden walked to his desk. From a drawer he took a revolver, toyed with it a moment in his hands, broke it open, crushed it full of cartridges, and thrust it in his pocket.

The girl watched with friendly interest. "Believe me, Dave," she said, "if Conward turns up missing I won't know a thing—not a d—thing."

For a moment he stood irresolute. He could only guess what Conward's plan had been, but that it had been diabolical and cowardly, and that it concerned Irene, he had no doubt. His impulse was to immediately confront Conward, force a confession, and deal with him as the occasion might seem to require. But his eye fell on the boy, with his shock of brown hair and wistful, half-frightened face.

"I'll go with you first," he said, with quick decision. Then to the girl, "Sorry I must turn you out, but this case is urgent."

"That's all right," she said. "I'm used to being turned out." And before he knew it she was in the street.

"All right, son," said Dave, taking up the matter now in hand. "What's your name—your first name?"

"Charlie."

"And your address?"

The boy mentioned a distant subdivision.

"That is out, isn't it? Well, we'll take the car. I guess I'd better call a doctor at once."

(Continued next week.)

GREATEST YEAR FOR THE FARMER

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR 1919 ARE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$25,000,000,000.

ONE RESULT OF WORLD WAR

Corn Was the Most Valuable Single Crop, With Cotton Next—Production and Prices Will Be Maintained, Is Prediction.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—The farms of the United States yielded approximately \$25,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1919. It was the greatest year in the history of American agriculture. The value of the yield for the year was three times greater than that of ten years ago. The agricultural department believes the splendid showing may be traced directly to the awakening that came to the farmers of the country during the world war. As a result of the demand for increased production, a demand that reached every farm home in the land, there was a great gain in production in 1917, another gain in 1918 and then last year still another gain that took the agriculturist of the country over the top, so to speak.

In the total value of the crops of the country in 1919, \$16,025,000,000, includes items and groups of items that each exceed \$1,000,000,000. The most valuable single crop was corn. On the basis of \$1.35 a bushel the corn yield of the year is worth \$3,934,000,000. This is a sum in excess of the value of all crops produced in the United States prior to 1904. Of course the larger part of the corn crop is still unmarketed, but the government's statisticians believe that the value they have placed on it is a fair one.

The cotton crop was low in quantity, but it commanded a good price and ranked next to corn in total value, \$2,235,000,000, which includes the value placed on both lint and seed. Hay was the third most valuable crop of the year. According to the government's statistics the 109,000,000 tons grown have a total value of \$2,129,000,000. In reaching this total, it is pointed out, no account is taken of the value of pasturage, the total of which might properly be reckoned at two billion at least.

Wheat Takes Fourth Place.

Wheat ranked fourth in point of value. The total production is figured by the government at 941,000,000 bushels, which, valued at \$2.15 a bushel, was worth \$2,024,000,000. All other cereals combined are valued by the statisticians at \$7,474,000,000, which is more than the total annual value of all farm crops prior to 1916. The vegetable total, including potatoes and sweet potatoes, is \$1,479,000,000; the fruit total, \$730,000,000; seeds total, \$261,000,000, including beans and peanuts; sugar producing crops, \$147,000,000. The total value of animal products for the year is estimated at \$8,357,000,000; dairy products, \$2,789,000,000; poultry products, \$1,359,000,000, and wool clip, \$160,000,000.

The farmers of the United States have shown the world what they can do and what they will do when there is a proper incentive for them to do it. They have demonstrated their ability to feed most of the world, if the world will pay a reasonable price for the food. The best informed men connected with the agricultural department believe that the record for production that has been set can be and will be maintained.

It is generally assumed that the high prices of the war cannot be maintained permanently, but the best of the experts are of the opinion that prices for farm products will probably never go back to where they were before the war.

To Bring Home America's Dead.

It is now reasonably certain that the bodies of the American soldiers buried in France will be brought home. Some time ago the war department announced that in reaching a decision in this matter it would be guided by the wishes of the nearest of kin of the dead soldiers. So as to ascertain the wishes of the nearest of kin the department, by order of Secretary Baker, sent out 74,000 cards of inquiry. Thus far 54,600 answers have been received, and of this number 43,900 express the wish that the bodies be brought back, 10,400 that the bodies remain in France, and 300 that bodies be reburied in a country other than the United States or France. On the basis of the answers already in, 70 per cent of the nearest of kin want the bodies brought back. It is assumed that this percentage will hold good when all the replies are in.

The war department reckons the response to its inquiries as an overwhelming demand that the bodies be brought home, and from this time on it will proceed with that end in view. There are still a good many obstacles in the way of carrying out the wishes of the nearest of kin. In the first place, France still objects to the removal of the bodies. The chief ground for its objection is that the sanitary laws of the French government would have to be set aside should the bodies be taken up for shipment to the United States. In spite of the attitude of the French government the belief prevails in official quarters here that in time arrangements can be made for the return of the bodies.

The war department is giving thought to the organization that will be formed to take charge of the bringing home of the bodies. There is already in existence what is known as the United States graves commission, an organization that has been busy in France ever since the armistice was signed, locating and identifying soldiers who fell in the war, and that commission still has a great deal of work ahead of it. The present plan is to turn over to it the main part of the task of arranging for the bringing home of the bodies. This commission during the last year has registered about 94 per cent of the American soldiers who are buried in France.

After the French government shall have given the United States permission to bring back the bodies, the first step will be to ask the nearest of kin of every soldier buried over there where the body is to be sent. The government will, of course, bear all the expense of bringing home and of burial. At least this is the plan that is at present in the minds of the officials.

Teachers Are Poorly Paid.

The National Education association, co-operating with the federal bureau of education, has through a questionnaire, obtained additional information with respect to the shortage of schoolteachers and the inadequacy of teachers' salaries. Through blanks sent to county and city superintendents in various places and sections of the country information was sought relative to the number of teachers leaving during the school year 1918-1919, schedules of salaries in operation, standards of preparation set, and cost of living. At the same time a blank was sent to individual teachers to secure information in greater detail on the same items. Four hundred and twenty-three city superintendents, representing all parts of the country, sent in replies, while filled in blanks were received from 15,000 individual teachers.

The returns show that for the school year of 1918-1919, the average salary for the country for elementary teachers was \$556; for intermediate teachers, \$551, and for high school teachers, \$1,224. The annual average salary for all teachers was \$917. According to a geographical grouping made, the lowest salaries are paid in the Southern states, while the cities of the extreme West pay the highest salaries. The minimum salary in 88 per cent of the cities reporting is below \$800, and the maximum salary is below that amount in 37 per cent of the cities reporting.

Inadequacy of Salaries Shown.

The inadequacy of the salaries paid is revealed in the showing that 66 per cent of the teachers resigning during the period under consideration received less than the medium salaries for their respective groups. The questionnaire brought out the information that only one teacher in five has any additional income and for this one-fifth the medium amount is less than \$100. It was also shown that 46 per cent of the elementary teachers, 43 per cent of the intermediate, and 42 per cent of the high-school teachers have other persons dependent on them for support, either wholly or in part, and that individual teachers support more dependents in large cities than in small towns.

Much stress is laid on the showing that men and women in lines of work that do not require any particular training are much better paid than teachers. For instance, a comparison is made between the salaries paid teachers and the wages paid bakers and others in the cities of Cleveland and Chicago. It is shown that in each of these cities a head baker receives \$360 more a year than an elementary schoolteacher of the same district; blacksmiths \$390 more a year, and machinists \$1,338 more a year.

World's Diamond Production.

An approximation of the total output of rough diamonds in the world's entire history shows that India, it is estimated, has produced, all told, 50,000,000 carats; Brazil, 15,000,000; South Africa, 170,574,000; Borneo, 1,000,000; British Guinea, 50,000; Australia, 150,000; China, 2,000; Siberia, 500; United States, 500. This is a total rough output of 236,777,374 carats, or 55 3/5 tons avoirdupois.

The estimate of \$300 a carat is the minimum price at which diamonds can be bought today. The popular demand for diamonds was never so great, and they have become the gem of working people as well as of the wealthy classes. They are worth three times as much now as before the war, and sell at from \$300 to \$1,000 a carat.

Fur Business in the Arctic.

With the present demand for fine furs, the cultivation of commercial relations with the Canadian north is found to be highly profitable, and it looks at present as though a larger production of raw material will come from the subarctic next year than ever before, says a United States commerce report. Traders are planning on an extra busy season and the Indians are sending down word that the prospects for an abundant fur catch were never better.

What a Chance!

Ex-Corporal O'Thelo—I stood alone, facing a platoon of the enemy, all armed to the teeth and determined to give no quarter. My last shot was fired, my last bomb thrown and my bayonet broken.

Miss Dessy de Mona—Mercy! How did you escape?

Ex-Corporal O'Thelo—Just then the noon whistle blew.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Northbound

Train No. 34—3:38 a. m.
Train No. 38—12:48 p. m.
Train No. 32—5:13 p. m.

Southbound

Train No. 31—12:46 a. m.
Train No. 33—12:25 p. m.
Train No. 37—1:10 p. m.

Joshua Carnahan, of Manchester, was a Berea visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Welch are the proud parents of a fine baby boy. He has been named John Welch, Jr.

Little Lucile Blazer Parks has been quite ill the past week, but is improving now.

Mrs. Laura Jones and her niece, Miss Nora Azbill, have just returned from Cincinnati and Cleveland, where they have been attending the millinery opening and buying their new spring millinery goods.

Miss Bessie Carnahan, who has been studying millinery with Mrs. Laura Jones for some time has been in Cincinnati buying her stock of goods and studying the styles there this week. She is going into business in Manchester.

Andrew Isaacs has sold his lot on Chestnut street next to the Widow Hanson property to Estill Jones for the sum of \$1,250.

Green Bales has sold to Andrew Isaacs the large front lot and residence known as the Burdette property for \$5,000.

Geo. L. Wren has bought out the old livery property on Depot street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Fee are visiting in Berea. Mr. Fee is greatly interested in the building of a new edifice for the Union Church. It is very fitting that the congregation has elected him a member of the Building Committee. The new church is to be a memorial to his father.

Robert F. Spence attended the meeting of county advisors at Lexington last week.

D. S. Botkins, formerly of Wallace, has recently moved from Wirt, Ind., to Bagdad, Ky.

Mrs. Jno. F. Dean and her two children are on the sick list.

Mrs. E. L. Robinson is sick with the flu.

A. B. Cornett will soon move to his beautiful new home on Jackson street which is just being completed.

Mrs. Jennie Fish and her daughter, Mrs. Walker, entertained the Jackson Street League at their home Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Campbell were called to Charleston, W. Va., the middle of last week on account of the serious illness of his parents with the flu. They returned Monday night believing that their father and mother had passed the crisis and would recover.

Mrs. W. H. Duncan and children, of Latonia, have returned home after a pleasant visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, and other relatives and friends.

J. H. Jackson was home a few days this week.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson has been nursing a very sore hand, caused from a very small place made by a damper in a stove pipe.

Will Dooley was a Berea visitor last week.

J. E. Strong and family who have been living at the Wagers place, on Center street, for some time, have moved to Mrs. Evans' house, on the same street.

Mrs. Parker, of Lexington, is visiting in Berea at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Benton Fielder.

The Woman's Club of Berea held its semi-monthly meeting last Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Anna Ernberg in the parlors of Fire-side Industries building. A most interesting and profitable program was given.

Hiram Baker, of Valley View, visited relatives in Berea at the end of the week.

John W. Pullins and family, who had made their home in Berea for the past few years and had lived on Center street most of the time, moved to Lexington last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Benton Fielder are the happy parents of another little son who arrived at their home on last Sunday, February 9th.

E. T. Hays was again able to be at his place of business Monday after a week's struggle with rheumatism.

The erection of a modern business block is scheduled for the near future on the lot recently purchased by R. R. Coyle on Center street between the Fish block and Short street.

Mrs. Jennie B. Fish and Mrs. Earl G. Walker left for the city Wednesday to visit the millinery openings and to buy stock for their spring opening. Patrons of Mrs. Fish's store will be interested to know that a new department of ladies' ready-to-wear is being added. Watch for the announcement in next week's issue of The Citizen.

C. M. Canfield came back Sunday from Cincinnati where he has been for the last week attending to some business affairs.

The following College students are leaving to take up work in Akron, O., or Michigan: Forest H. Shuford, Raymon Johnson, Chas. Carpenter, Roscoe Johnson, and Leonard Fielder.

The A. Z. boys, in celebration of their splendid debate on Saturday, January 17th, are now enjoying a series of meals at the Tavern. No one knows from whence cometh the necessary funds.

Buy your Spring Hats

From

Mrs. Laura Jones

Corner Chestnut and Parkway
BEREA, KY.We carry a full line of Pattern
Hats from Cleveland, Cincinnati,
Louisville and Indianapolis.We Give You the Best Style
From Each City

WE CARRY ONLY HATS

We devote all our time and talents to the study of our business and we make A SPECIALTY OF HATS. We fit your hat to your own individual style and guarantee satisfaction with every order. We have no dissatisfied customers.

"We Sell Hats and Sell Them Right"

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. DIZNEY, Principal

Attendance the first of the week was affected by flu and smallpox fright, but the scare is subsiding now.

Quite a number of children are out of school this week on account of bad colds.

Mrs. Wm. Clark is on the sick list this week. Mrs. Balson is supplying for her.

Mrs. C. E. Campbell is back at her desk again.

Miss Hunter supplied part of the day Tuesday for Mrs. Muncy.

Two members of the School Board, Mr. Wynn and Mr. Lytle, visited school this week.

Prof. Dix, of Berea College, addressed the teachers, Monday evening, at 3:00 o'clock. He called attention to the differences in the old and new courses of study. He stressed the specially helpful and usable things for teachers in the new course.

Next week parents will again be asked to sign report cards for the children. Parents should see every grade on reports. See the teacher promptly if grades are below what they should be.

The school is preparing a patriotic program for a public entertainment soon.

The Progress Club has voted to

Dr. Lincoln McConnell

who lectured here two
years ago on

"THE KAISER AND
THE DEVIL"

will give another lecture in

COLLEGE CHAPEL
Thurs., Feb. 19, 1920
At 7:30 p. m.

Admission 15c Social Privileges
Doors open at 7:10

You'll cheer when you hear
McConnell

Classified Advertisements

WANTED

WANTED—Clothing to clean,
press, repair, or alter.
Model Press Shop.

FOR SALE

One 1919 Ford truck, small bed, only
\$450.
One 1919 Ford touring car only \$450.
One 1918 Ford touring car only \$400.
One 1919 Ford touring car only \$425.
One 1918 Chevrolet touring car only
\$350.
All these cars are completely
overhauled and in good condition.
Phone 99. Welch's Garage

Barred Rock Roosters for sale, of
splendid laying stock.
Mrs. Wm. G. Best.

FOR SALE—Buick, 5-passenger,
excellent condition—\$500.
E. G. Walker, Berea, Phone 191.

ESTEY ORGANS

If any student of Berea College wishes to purchase an Estey Organ for the home or the church house, we will be pleased to take orders for the same, thru the Cooperative Store, shipping direct from the factory and charging only factory price, plus the freight, and 25c for clerical work. This, our Mr. Taylor says, is the finest organ in the world.

PROFESSIONAL

DR. CHARLES FOX ANDERSON
Specialist in diseases of the nervous system and affections of the spine, is now associated with the Robinson Hospital, Berea, Ky. Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m.—2 to 5 p. m. (Sundays by special appointment.) 3t-33

MISCELLANEOUS

Men's Hats Cleaned and Blocked.
Model Press Shop.

Mrs. Sallie Hall, Center street, will take boarders by the week.

We Clean White Kid Gloves.
Model Press Shop.

EXPERIENCED CORSETIERE

During next six weeks will take orders for Spirella Corsets. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

M. L. Hood, Corsetiere,
3w-35 Prof. May Property

OUR STORE

is the

Talk of the Town!

A big showing of Spring Suits and Coats are on display at our store. The latest word of fashion you will find in our garments, combined with workmanship. A beautiful line of new George Waists, and all the new things in both Silk and Cotton Underwear. In fact anything you want you can find by paying a visit to our store.

Trade with us,
We'll both make money

MRS. EVA WALDEN

supply auditorium with song books.
The Woman's Club has voted to furnish a teacher for graded instruction in music for the balance of the school year.

Parent-Teachers Association

The Parent-Teachers Association met Tuesday evening, at 3 o'clock, in the school auditorium. The building was jammed to hear Prof. Payne, Superintendent of City Schools, Richmond; also to hear Doc Roberts, the famous violinist. The crowd waited in vain for nearly an hour. Compensation, in a large measure, came when Dr. B. F. Robinson gave a splendid health talk. This address ended by tendering the services of the Robinson Hospital to the Public School for a free physical examination of all school children.

The parents should grasp this opportunity and cooperate in every possible way to make this a thorough success. We can hardly estimate in dollars and cents the good results from last year's examinations, though they were done on a more limited scale than the one now proposed.

ROBINSON HOSPITAL NEWS

Mrs. John VanWinkle returned to her home on Estill street, Wednesday. She has been in the Hospital four weeks recovering from an operation.

Lester Hill, who was in the Hospital suffering from tonsillotomy and post-operative hemorrhages. He left for his home Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Mrs. Lester Hill and baby were able to go to their home in Richmond this week.

Mr. McCreary is recovering nicely from his operation for appendicitis.

Miss Dean, a former teacher of Berea, is in the hospital recovering from a fall which she received during the sleet last month, while teaching at Tuscola, Ill.

Harwood Seat, of College department is sick in the hospital. He is doing nicely.

Hugh Mahaffey, of Academy department, is in the Robinson hospital with an attack of mastoiditis. He also is doing nicely.

Wright Robinson has been in hospital for the last four days suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. He is much better.

Gordon Mason, of Paint Lick, is fast recovering from the amputation of an arm. The removal of the limb was required after it was badly mangled when caught in a piece of farm machinery.

Mrs. Elliott, of Paintsville, went home Monday. She has been here under treatment.

Dr. Baker, who was ill at his home, is now able to return to his duties at hospital.

D. H. Breck and wife, of Richmond, have been guests at Boone Tavern since Thursday. Mrs. Breck is undergoing a special treatment at Robinson Hospital for nervousness under Dr. Charles F. Anderson, a noted specialist, of Lexington.

UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins' topic next Sunday morning, at eleven, will be, "The Transfiguration." The topic of the Thursday evening meeting, at 7:30, will be, "How to Lead Men to Christ."

W. F. KIDD
Real Estate
Phone 68 Berea, Ky.

For Your Service

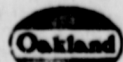
Responsible and responsive correspondents are an essential if a bank is to meet satisfactorily the requirements of its customers. This bank, which has maintained the highest quality of service since 1906, shares in the strength and unity of the Federal Reserve System. It places complete equipment at your command.



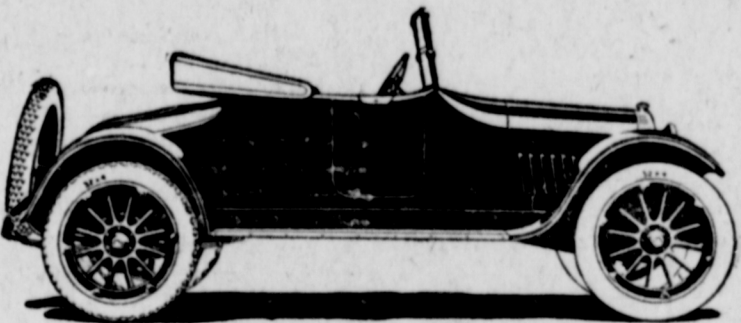
Berea National Bank

JOHN W. WELCH, President

JOHN L. GAY, Cashier



OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 18 TO 25 MILES FROM THE GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND
SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps to its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power to weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

TOURING CAR AND ROADSTER \$1075 F.O.B. PONTIAC, MICH.

Boone Tavern Garage

Berea, Ky.

Phone 18

John F. Dean

J. W. Herndon

ATTENTION HOME-SEEKERS!

The first of March is coming when it will be impossible to give possession of farms; better buy while you can get them. We have some Bargains if taken before March 1st.

Herndon has quit his rambling around. Since the "beautiful snow" has covered the ground.

But at "The Bank" he may be seen. Conferring with his partner, Dean. So if you want a farm or home, Just come and let your wants be known.

In fact, whatever your needs may be, These are the men whom you should see.

DEAN & HERNDON

New Coal Dealer

Having bought out the coal business formerly owned by Mr. Balhus Wilson, I am prepared to serve all his customers and all new ones, at the same location on Depot Street. We will deliver promptly to all parts of the city. Give us a call or phone No. 61.

J. S. Gott

Berea

Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

Quality
ClothesShoes
and
Hats

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street

Berea, Kentucky

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

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Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

BEREA COLLEGE WEEKLY CALENDAR

Thursday, February 12

9:30-10:30 a. m., Department Chapels.

3:45-5:20 p. m., Prudential Committee.

6:45-7:30 p. m., Dormitory Prayer Meeting.

7:30-8:30 p. m., Church Prayer Meeting.

Friday, February 13

9:30-9:50 a. m., Department Conferences.

6:45-7:30 p. m., Free Vesper Hour.

Saturday, February 14

9:30-9:50 a. m., Divided Chapels—

Foundation School in Parish House.

6:45-7:30 p. m., Free Vesper Hour.

Sunday, February 15

9:45-10:45 a. m., College Sunday-school.

6:15-7:15 p. m., Young Peoples' Meetings.

7:30-8:30 p. m., Chapel Worship: Upper Chapel, Dr. Waugh; Main Chapel, Dr. Hutchins.

Monday, February 16

(Free Day)

6:45-7:30 p. m., Band Practice, Vesper Socials, Calls.

Tuesday, February 17

9:30-9:50 a. m., Department Chapels.

7:00-8:00 p. m., Harmonia, Choral Classes.

Wednesday, February 18

9:30-9:50 a. m., Department Chapels.

3:45-5:30 p. m., Cabinet.

6:30-8:00 p. m., Vesper Exhibition.

Thursday, February 19

9:30-9:50 a. m., Department Chapels.

3:45-5:20 p. m., Prudential Committee.

6:45-7:30 p. m., Dormitory Prayer Meeting.

7:30 p. m., Lyceum. Dr. Lincoln McConnell.

7:30-8:30 p. m., Church Prayer Meeting.

ENTERTAIN FOR MISS HAFER

Thursday evening at six o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor entertained a

number of friends at a dinner party

given in honor of Miss Lorena Ha-

fer, who is leaving Berea to enter

Johns Hopkins in March.

After dinner, Miss Hafer's co-

workers and friends in the Admin-

istration Offices called informally

and presented her with a gift as

the expression of their apprecia-

tion for her service to Berea, both

as a student and as Registrar. The

gift was presented by Mr. Osborne

and accompanied by a very good

"Fatherly" speech.

The following were present: Mr.

T. J. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Noble,

Misses Mary Welsh, Katherine

Bowersox, Ellen Raymond, Sadie

Burgess, F. B. Fessenden, Mr. and

Mrs. G. H. Wertenberger, Mrs. F.

O. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Mc-

Allister, Dr. C. R. Raymond, Prof.

and Mrs. C. N. Shutt, and Messrs.

Harry Waller, and Fleming Grif-

flth.

Hundreds of
Thousands

of WEBSTER'S
NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, by successful men and women the world over.

Are You Equipped to Win?
The New International provides the means to success. It is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer.

If you seek efficiency and advancement why not make daily use of this vast fund of information?

400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Colored Plates. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries.

Regular and India-Paper Editions.

Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free. A set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

SICKNESS IN BEREA COLLEGE

Berea College, like many other places, is being visited by an epidemic. The tax has been very heavy on the Health Department of the Institution. In normal times it is splendidly equipped to care for the students and a large number of others, having cots for 100 patients, and in case of emergencies other buildings may be used. When it was seen that the epidemic was very progressive, the services of other trained nurses and another physician were secured. Students and others have volunteered to help in any way that they might; so that all the sick are having careful attention.

The difficulty has been greatly increased by the fact that many of the cases have been of the malignant type which was so common in the army.

The Medical Department, which has been praised so highly by Dr. Simon Flexner for its treatment of meningitis two years ago and by others for its successful handling of the flu epidemic last year, will not lose anything of its reputation in the combat with the epidemic which it is now fighting. Latest reports are that the situation is improving.

THE MATTER WITH AMERICA? Glance Over the Following and See if Any of the Shoes Herein Described Fit

The Palmyra, Mo., Spectator compiles the following data all of which, it says, is afflicting the country:

Too many diamonds, not enough alarm clocks.

Too many silk shirts, not enough blue flannel ones.

Too many pointed toed shoes and not enough squared toed ones.

Too many serge suits, and not enough overalls.

Too much décollete and not enough aprons.

Too many satin upholstered limousines and not enough cows.

Too many consumers and not enough producers.

Too much oil stock and not enough savings accounts.

Too much envy of the results of hard work and too little desire to emulate it.

Too many, desiring short cuts to wealth and too few willing to pay the price.

Too much of the spirit of "get while the getting is good" and not enough old fashioned Christianity.

Too much discontent that vents itself in mere complaining and too little real effort to remedy conditions.

Too much class consciousness and too little common democracy and love of humanity.—Ex.

The Spectator might have gone a little further and said that there were too few Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps or Treasury Savings Certificates in possession of the individuals of our country.

COLORED CLUB WOMEN WORK FOR CHILDREN

Mt. Meigs, Ala.—In Alabama, as in Virginia, the state has taken over work for neglected colored children begun by colored club women. These women raised \$5,000 fifteen years ago, bought a small farm here, and opened a school for forty little boys. It was so successful that the state took it over as a reformatory.

The colored women still assist in its support and compose an advisory board, one member of which sits with the state board at its monthly meetings. The school now cares for 300 boys. During this season they have raised 4,000 bushels of corn and provisions for the winter.

The club women are now enter-

prising similar institutions for girls of their race. They have bought ground, and are putting up the first cottage, which is planned for twenty-five inmates.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB

On February 4 the Club was most hospitably entertained by Mrs. Ern-

berg at her home.

Neither threatening weather nor epidemic bugaboos succeeded in decreasing attendance or enthusiasm.

Miss Bowersox gave a very appealing talk, full of information and inspiration, concerning "The Peace Program of the Young Women's Christian Association." It is world-

wide. The requests for secretaries are coming from all over the world in increasing numbers and are importunate. The Association has sent a commission of thirty women, the president of Wellesley College being one of the number, to study conditions in the Orient. The knowledge thus gained will determine the type of training which our secretaries need to prepare them for work there.

The New China is making a place for woman. The Y. W. C. A. has now forty-four secretaries at work there, but her two hundred million women stretching out appealing hands to us for help make us know

that many more should be sent.

Many statesmen believe that China will be the next center of civilization; hence the urgent and tremendous necessity of making all haste to render that civilization Christian.

A country with an idealism so high that she burns up \$20,000,000 worth of whisky is worth our most gigantic Christian efforts.

Japan has made remarkable progress commercially, but at frightful cost. She is burning up the lives of the 500,000 women who are in her industries. She must be shown that she needs a Christian democracy in place of autocracy.

In Turkey thousands of Armenian women, released since the war from harems, await the tender care and sympathy of Christian young women from our Y. W. C. A.

Twenty secretaries have been driven out of Russia, and outside its confines are studying the language while awaiting the opportunity to return. Others are mothering 7,000 Russian children, put into their charge by the Red Cross at Vladivostok. Still others are work-

ing among Russian refugees in Sweden.

The Association has in training in this country Polish and Serbian girls who will return for work among their people.

In India, where women are more degraded than anywhere else in the Orient, one out of every sixteen being prostitutes, the need is overwhelming. They ask for forty-two secretaries.

In South America there are three republics larger than the United States. The students in their colleges are so largely Roman Catholic and infidel that the call coming to us from them is a loud one.

From all over the world come urgent calls for secretaries.

The Association spent nearly a million dollars last year in educational work. With its varied activities in this country we are more familiar—Bible study, education in health, social morality and other subjects, town and country work, industrial welfare activities, employment bureaus, boarding homes, etc. The white slave traffic is an

"ABE" LINCOLN REAL AMERICAN

Life of Great American President
Has Furnished Inspiration to
Every Boy Born Under
the Starry Banner.



ABRAHAM LIN-

COLN, sixteenth

president of the

United States, was

born in Hardin

county, Ken-

tucky, on Febru-

ary 12, 1809, be-

ing the son of

Thomas Lincoln,

a laboring farm-

er. While he was

still a boy, his fa-

ther moved to Illi-

nois; there Lin-

coln began life as a laborer in the

bush, building rail fences—a circum-

stance which gained for him in after

years the designation of "the rail-

splitter"—also working as a common

sailor on the flat boats which navigated

the Mississippi river. While

thus employed he picked up a little

learning, and gave all his spare time

to reading what books came his way.

He served as captain of militia during

the Indian troubles in the North-

west and in 1834 was elected to the

Illinois legislature. Three years later

he was admitted to the bar, and met

with much success as an advocate.

In 1847 he was elected to congress, where

he supported the Whig party and be-

came conspicuous as an opponent of

slavery. The Whig party was broken

up after the presidential election of

1852, and two years later he appeared

as leader of the newly organized Re-

publican party. He made several un-

successful attempts to obtain a seat

in the senate. In 1860, however, he

was raised to the highest office in the

republic.

The national Republican convention

met at Chicago in June of that year,

and up to the eleventh hour it was

supported that Mr. Chase of the state

of Ohio, and Mr. Bates of Missouri,

would divide the votes of the west-

ern delegation; but they were sudden-

ly abandoned, and Mr. Lincoln was

brought forward in their stead. The

local pressure was so great that he

carried the nomination over Mr. Sew-

ard, and was elected president in No-

vember, 1860.

The result of the election was tre-

mendous. Nearly all the southern

states seceded from the Union before

the new president was inaugurated.

Then came the attack on Fort Sum-

ter and the terrible Civil war, which

for four long years devastated the

southern states of the Union. Lincoln's

tact and service during these four

years are too well known to be re-

counted.

At the expiration of his term of

office he was re-elected to the presi-

dency, and lived to see the ultimate

success of the federal arms, and the

surrender of Richmond and the army

of General Robert E. Lee. While on a

visit to the Ford theater, Washing-

ton, April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln

was shot through the head by an actor

named John Wilkes Booth; he passed

away on the following morning.

Lincoln Eccentric About Beard.

In the matter of beards, as in every-

thing else, Abraham Lincoln retained

an open mind. He was not above

liking change for his own sake, mon-

otony wearying him.

In 1853 Lincoln wore a beard.

In 1857 and 1858 he was beardless.

During the debate with Douglas he

was growing a beard.

The day after his first nomination

the beard was gone.

Portraits of 1861, 1863, and 1864

show the full beard, but before 1864

was ended the Lincoln face was

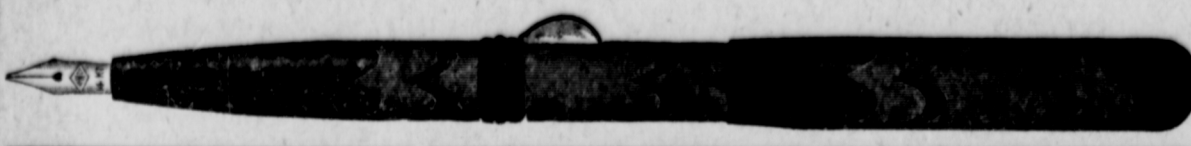
smooth again. The last portrait,

made on April 9, 1865, shows the fair

beginning of a beard.

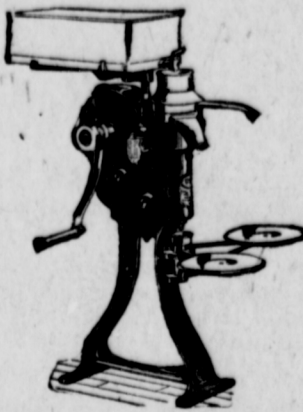
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This pen retails at \$2.00 and \$2.50. We give it and one year's subscription to The Citizen for \$2.00. To anyone who will send us three subscriptions for one year at \$1.50 each (the regular subscription price) we will give a pen free.



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EXPENSES FOR SPRING TERM, 1920

| | FOR BOYS | FOR GIRLS |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Incidental Fee | \$6.00 | \$6.00 |
| Room | 5.50 | 5.50 |
| Board, Six Weeks | 16.50 | 15.00 |
| Amount due March 24, 1920 | \$28.00 | \$26.50 |
| Board, five weeks, due May 1, 1920. | 13.75 | 12.50 |
| Total for Term | \$41.75 | \$39.00 |

For Vocational and Foundation students subtract \$1 from above incidental fee. For College students add \$1.

Every student must send **FOUR DOLLARS DEPOSIT** in advance, otherwise room will not be reserved.

Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting, and Penmanship are from 50 cents to \$1 a week extra. Music is also from 50 cents to \$1 a week extra.



Now is the time to make preparation for the Summer Term which begins June 11, or for the regular school year beginning September 15. Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above fifteen years of age, in good health, and of good character. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden, and there are other regulations which you should know about before coming to Berea. Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the

College Secretary, **MARSHALL E. VAUGHN**, Berea, Kentucky.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

MAKE YOUR CORN WORTH MORE FEED TANKAGE WITH CORN TO HOGS

The above advice is being offered to Eastern Kentucky farmers and, in fact, being urged upon them by means of a tankage campaign conducted by county agricultural agents and the College of Agriculture. No opportunity is being overlooked by any of these agencies to bring to the attention of the mountain farmers the great value and importance of tankage in feed mixtures for hogs.

No one can deny that the swine industry in Eastern Kentucky needs improvement along many lines. Better feeding, better hogs, better housing, better pastures, more systematic breeding, more careful sanitary measures, etc., are all needed. One of the most urgent requirements, however, is better feeding. Under the present system, corn, kitchen waste, mast and grass are the feeds commonly depended upon to grow and fatten hogs. It is evident that there is a deficiency of growth-producing material or protein, in these foods. In other words, hogs do not make sufficient development of bone and muscle on the feeds just mentioned. The result is stunted and unprofitable hogs. Pork produced on many Eastern Kentucky farms actually costs more than it would to buy it from a retail dealer.

During the winter months, of course, the mountain farmer has more corn on hand than at any other time of the year. Hogs consume a very large part of this corn. It is intended in this tankage campaign to encourage in every possible way the proper feeding of tankage with this corn.

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the following proportions of corn and

tankage to use in rations for hogs of different weights.

Hogs weighing 30-100 lbs. should get 100 lbs. corn shelled, or 200 ears and 10 lbs. of tankage. Hogs weighing 100-175 lbs. should get 100 lbs. corn shelled, or 200 ears and 9 lbs. of tankage. Hogs weighing 175-200 lbs. should get 100 lbs. corn shelled, or 200 ears, and 7 lbs. of tankage.

In the above, one ear of corn is estimated to shell out one-half pound of grain or two ears one pound. For practical purposes, this may be considered as correct.

When corn is fed on the ear to hogs, the proper amount of tankage should be fed in a slop or mixed with the kitchen waste.

About 4% of the live weight of a hog in grain feed per day is considered a full feed. That is, a 50 pound pig should get about 2 pounds of the corn and tankage combination per day, a 100 pound shote about 4 pounds, etc.

When hogs are fed as outlined above maximum results from the use of the corn on hand will be made possible. In other words, faster and more economical gains will be made than by the common method of feeding, which means more profit to the feeder.

INSULATE HIVES IN WINTER

Ample Protection Should Be Supplied to Keep Out Cold Winds—Leave Entrance Open.

Protect hives from prevailing cold winds, and insulate hives to retain the heat generated by the bees. A grove of trees, an adjacent hill, or nearby fence may serve as a windbreak. The packing usually done should completely surround the hive, including the bottom, but the bees' entrance should remain open, though reduced in size. Cork chips, sawdust, fine shavings, dry leaves, chaff, and similar material should be used and packed tightly in a box built about the hive, allowing from six to eight inches space for the insulation.

QUARTERS FOR YOUNG STOCK

Preferable to Have Calves Separated From Main Part of Cow Barn—Mothers Not Disturbed.

Some dairymen fail to consider housing the young stock when they build their barns. It is preferable to have the young stock separated from the main part of the cow barn because of odors and because calves near their mothers will cause the cows to become restless. The quarters for the calves should be connected with the dairy barn, and a location on the south or east side of the barn is desirable.

Thoroughly cleanse and sterilize the cooler, cans, pails, strainers and other milk utensils.

The cow barn is a dirty place in the winter months unless the proper methods of handling are exercised.

The cow-testing association is apt to start many a boarder cow on a sight-seeing excursion with the return ticket lost.

Good, clean corn stover is excellent for part of the roughage feed. Silage is especially good and should be fed at the rate of three pounds of silage per 100 pounds live weight.

COUNTESS WHO RAISES PRIZE GOATS



Countess Bathurst of Cirencester park, England, is an ardent lover of animals, and her estate contains many prize winners, especially goats and dogs. She is here seen with one of her favorites, which has captured several prizes at agricultural shows.

COW-TESTING IS PROFITABLE

Concrete Examples Given to Show That Practice Is Worthwhile of Dairyman's Attention.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
There are many reasons why cows should be entered in a cow testing association. These reasons are good reasons. But the best story—the story in which all are interested—is told on the balance side of the ledger. In other words, "does it pay?" and here are some concrete examples furnished by the United States dairy division from the South Chittenden Cow Testing association, Vermont, where cow testing is old.

In one herd the average production of milk per cow was raised from 4,487 pounds in the year 1917-18 to 5,231 pounds in 1918-19 and at the same



Weighing the Milk.

time the income over cost of feed increased from \$44.95 to \$86.47 per cow.

Another herd made an equally good record. The production of 4,500 pounds of milk in the year 1917-18 was raised to 5,426 pounds in 1918-19, while the income over cost of feed jumped from \$23.06 to \$67.20.

These were not the only herds to make good records as is shown by the fact that the total yearly average production of all the cows in the association increased from 4,900 pounds in 1917-18 to 5,215 pounds in 1918-19, and butterfat production increased from 199.2 pounds to 202.5 pounds.

But here is the real story: The income over the cost of feed advanced from \$54.22 to \$89.68, an extra \$35 in the dairyman's pockets for each cow that they owned.

MILK ALMOST PERFECT FOOD

War Taught Us to Save Cows and All Promising Young Stock for Future Raising.

The war taught us many new things. One of these is to save our cows and all promising young stock for future raising. No food that is grown on the farm has as much value as milk. Butter, cheese and ice cream are among our most wholesome, most toothsome and necessary foods. Breed up and produce more. Sell less. No drop of milk need go astray. What the family does not use the hogs will, or the chickens, or the calves, and every one of these will be profited by the use of milk. It is an almost perfect food.

SKIM QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

Cream Testing From 35 to 45 Per Cent Butterfat Keeps Best—More Skim Milk Secured.

Skim the milk as soon after milking as possible, and cool the cream at once. Skim a cream testing from 35 to 45 per cent butterfat. Cream of this richness keeps best, and at the same time is not so sticky that it cannot be properly stirred and accurately tested. By skimming a rich cream, more skim milk is left at home for feed, and there is also smaller bulk on which to pay express charges.

Get rid of the unprofitable cows.

Chickens or a pen of shoats make the best market for skim milk.

The good dairy farmer not only studies how to feed his cow but how to feed his farm.

The conformation of a dairy animal is as important as the proper construction of a building.

If milk is cooled by the aid of a surface cooler the cans of milk should be placed in the cooling tank immediately.

Co-operative cow test associations are needed in several localities to help weed out the most unprofitable cows and to point out the best ones.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

LAUNDERING (Article III.)

Laundry work is renovation, requiring much consideration; but as laundering is renovation and renewal, a few brief directions will be given.

Sort the clothes into piles of white and color, and separate these piles of fabrics into wool, silk, cotton and linen. Mend wherever possible before washing. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Remove stains from white clothes if these stains are of such a nature as to need special attention. Many ordinary stains come out in the process of washing.

Soaking clothes in cold water helps to clean them, because it softens and dissolves so much of soil, and it certainly makes washing easier. On account of the possible stains use cold water, not hot. Soak only cottons and linens.

Wash in warm water and soap suds. There has been enough soap used when the suds holds and does not settle on the water as a scum.

Boil only white linen and cottons; should one wish to economize on time, fuel or work, scald the clothes by covering with hot water, not waiting to boil. Boiling helps to clean very soiled clothing. Rub the clothes before putting on to boil. There must be good suds. Boil five minutes after boiling point is reached, then rinse in hot water. Boiling when done should follow the washing and two hot rinses should follow that. Do not boil dirty clothes, and do not boil with naphtha soap.

Rinse in two hot waters so as to flood off all greasy, dirty soap suds, which would form a sticky scum if cooled. Rinse in cold water, because the cold water opens the fabric and chills the clothes, preparing them for the blue.

Blue in well-stirred, clean blue water. If solid blues are used, tie them in several thicknesses of cheesecloth or a heavy piece of flannel or muslin. Use about one teaspoonful of liquid blue to a tub, and about one-third of a ball to a tub.

Starching is a process which, when used, follows the bluing. When the garment is to be starched, use the following proportions:

1 to 3 tablespoonfuls of starch
4 teaspoonful paraffin
1 teaspoonful borax
1 quart hot water.

Mix all dry ingredients, moisten with cold water, and then add boiling water, stirring well. Cook until paste is clear, about ten minutes, stirring to prevent burning. Use starch only after being well cooked and strained. Use hot starch for all things except colors. Starch with garments wrong side out, wring out all the starch that can be wrung out, and rub in the remainder. A good worker never leaves a glaze of starch on the garment, but works it well into the fabric. Avoid using a starch that is too thick and pasty.

Dry by hanging with the wind, by pinning straight, and by hanging enough of the garment over the line to prevent the corners from tearing. A double garment like a petticoat is less likely to tear if it

is hung so that the opening is with the wind. Take down from the line, fold in even folds without crushing, and much will be saved in the ironing.

Sprinkling should be done evenly and thoroughly, but not too heavily. A good rule is that thin and thick goods require the most care, like lace and tucks. Roll tightly so that the moisture penetrates, and place the rolls close together in the basket. Clothes should be moistened at least one half hour before the ironing is to be done; and when the weather is not too warm over night is better; too long a delay after moistening for ironing may result in mildew.

Iron with clean, hot irons, and always iron as large a space as possible at one time. Always iron each section dry as it is ironed, for this prevents the rough-dry appearance which follows if the clothes are not sprinkled enough, or are not ironed dry as they are ironed. Iron the garment by first ironing those parts that when finished may hang off the board out of the way while the rest is being ironed. Iron table linen half dry on the wrong side, and entirely dry on the right. Iron embroidery on the wrong side on a pad heavy enough to allow the embroidery to sink well into the pad. Silks should be pressed on the wrong side, and heavy silks are best pressed with a cheesecloth under the iron; this is especially true for heavy seams or folds. Too hot an iron will not only glaze but crack the silk. Silk often finishes better if the cheesecloth or the silk itself is slightly damp when ironed.

GOOD TOP DRESS FOR WHEAT

Application of as Little as Two Tons of Manure Per Acre May Increase Yield Ten Bushels.

It pays a big profit to top dress the wheat with manure. An application of as little as two tons per acre may increase the yield ten bushels; at least it has done this much one year with another in Indiana tests. Four tons make only about two bushels more.

The manure benefits the wheat directly through the plantfood which it contains, and indirectly through the winter protection, which often is of greater value. Where manure is used as a top dressing the stand of clover is generally better. There is an organic benefit from the manure which is considerable and is not so easily explained. Where as much or more plantfood is applied in the form of commercial fertilizers the resulting yield has not been as large.

ASSETS IN MILK PRODUCTION

Large Flow of Blood, Indicates Digestive Organs and Heart Are Functioning Properly.

It is a well established fact that milk is produced from the elements carried to the udder by the blood. It seems reasonable, therefore, that the quantity of milk produced depends largely on the amount of blood which circulates through the udder. It is also self evident that a large flow of blood indicates that the digestive organs are functioning properly, and that the heart is strong. Both of these are very important assets in milk production, and in transmitting vigor to the offspring of the cow.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 22

PETER'S DELIVERANCE FROM PRISON.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 12:1-19.
GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of the Lord
came and opened the door for Peter.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—1 Kings
8:17; Luke 22:39-46; Acts 16:26, 28; Heb.
13:14; James 5:16-18.
PRIMARY TOPIC—How an Angel
Helped Peter.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Peter Delivered From
Prison.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC
—How Prayer Helps.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC
—Things Wrought by Prayer.

I. Peter's Imprisonment (vv. 1-4).

1. By whom (v. 1). Herod, the
grandson of the wicked Herod who
slew the innocent children at Bethle-
hem.

2. The reason (v. 3). It was to gain
the favor of the Jews. Herod was not
a Jew, and therefore knew that his
success was dependent upon having
the good will of the Jews. He did not
particularly hate the Church, but loved
popularity. Herod, for the sake of
popularity, assumed a deep sympathy
for degenerate Judaism. Since the
Church had developed into a success-
ful rival of Judaism—indeed was al-
ready displacing it—he saw an oppor-
tunity to curry favor with the Jews by
putting his hand forth against it.

3. The method (v. 4). Peter was ar-
rested, put into prison and guarded by
four quarters of soldiers. A quar-
terion is a guard of four soldiers on
duty at the same time. Four quar-
terions meant that a special guard was
on duty each watch of the night. It
was the custom for two soldiers to be
in the prison, one on each side of the
prisoner, bound to his arms with
chains (v. 6). The third one to watch
outside the door and the fourth to be
near the outside gate. Humanly
speaking it was impossible to escape.
However, they made one fatal mis-
take; they left out God.

II. The Church of God in Prayer (v. 5).

The Church was in a crisis; her sit-
uation was most grave. James, one of
the pillars of the Church, was dead,
and Peter, the most prominent of all,
was in prison. In this desperate strait
they did the wise thing; they betook
themselves to prayer. There is nothing
too hard for God. There was a
noteworthy prayer:

1. It was unto God, not unto men to
be heard of men. This is a very com-
mon fault today. All true prayer is
unto God.

2. It was united prayer. It was
made by the Church. God hears the
prayers of individuals, but there is
peculiar power in the united prayer
of God's people.

3. It was an intensely earnest
prayer. It was more than unceasing
prayer; it was the yearning desire of
the soul as it stretched itself out to-
ward God.

4. It was definite prayer. They spe-
cifically interceded for Peter. Their
prayer was concentrated, definite and
specific.

III. Peter Delivered by an Angel (vv. 6-11).

This occurred the night before Her-
od's plan to make a public display of
him.

1. Peter sleeping (v. 6). The angel
found Peter asleep. The Lord keeps
in perfect peace those whose minds
are stayed on him (Isa. 26:3). Again,
he gives his beloved sleep (Psalm
127:2).

2. Peter leaving the prison (vv. 7-10).
The heavenly light shone in the prison.
The angel snote Peter on the side,
the chains fell off, Peter put on his
clothes, passed by one guard after an-
other, through the iron gate out into
the city.

3. The effect upon Peter (v. 11). Al-
though the event was so wonderful to
Peter, and at first he thought it a
vision, when he came to himself he
was assured beyond peradventure of a
doubt that God had miraculously de-
livered him from Herod's wicked
hands.

IV. Unconscious Unbelief (vv. 12-19).

1. The behavior of Peter and the
Church (vv. 12-17). Peter went to
the house of Mary and knocked. The
knock was answered by Rhoda, who
was so overjoyed on hearing Peter's
voice that she forgot to open the gate
and ran in and told them that Peter
was at the gate.

2. The behavior of the soldiers (vv.
18, 19). There was great agitation
among them over Peter's disappear-
ance. This was a serious matter,
since they were responsible for him.
Not being able to account for Peter's
escape, Herod commanded that they
be put to death.

Be Not Too Sure.

Be not too presumptuously sure in
any business; for things of this world
depend on such a train of unseen
chances that if it were in man's hands
to see the tables, still he would not be
certain to win the game.—Herbert.

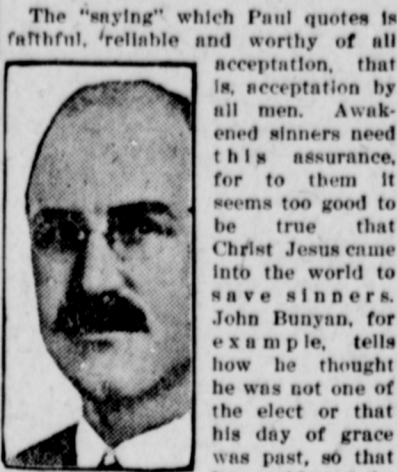
Care of Today.

The cares of today are seldom those
of tomorrow; and when we lie down at
night we may safely say to most of
our troubles, "Ye have done your
worst, and we shall see you no more."
—Cowan.

A Faithful Saying

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Assistant Dean, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago

TEXT—This is a faithful saying and
worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Je-
sus came into the world to save sinners.—
1 Tim. 1:15.



The "saying" which Paul quotes is
faithful, reliable and worthy of all
acceptance, that is, acceptance by
all men. Awakened sinners need
this assurance, for to them it
seems too good to be true that
Christ Jesus came into the world to
save sinners. John Bunyan, for
example, tells how he thought
he was not one of the elect or that
his day of grace was past, so that
he could not be saved. How delighted he was to
come upon the parable containing the
words, "compel them to come in" and
"yet there is room!"

Every phrase in this "saying" de-
serves our consideration.

The Names of Christ.

"Christ Jesus." "Christ" is Greek
for the Hebrew "Messiah," and means
anointed; our Lord was anointed to be
the King and Redeemer of his people.
"Jesus" is Greek for the Hebrew
"Joshua" and means Jehovah, the Sa-
vior; it is the human name of our
Lord. So that "Christ" sets him be-
fore us as the One promised; "Jesus"
as the One manifested. Sometimes
one name is placed first and some-
times the other. When "Jesus Christ"
is used it seems to set before us "the
humbled One now glorified," whereas
"Christ Jesus" marks him as "the now
glorified One who was once humbled." The
latter expression is appropriately
used here where Paul looks back to
the incarnation.

"Came into the world." It will be
seen at once that this implies pre-ex-
istence. But do we have any adequate
appreciation of what it meant for
Christ to come into the world? These
words of Prof. A. T. Robertson are
well worth pondering:

"He suffered in so doing in ways
that are beyond our comprehension.
We catch glimpses of the yearning of
Christ for the glory which he had with
the Father before the incarnation and
even before the world was, by the Fa-
ther's side (John 17:5). There is a
fullness of knowledge between the Son
and the Father not true of others, and
Jesus often goes alone to pray with
the Father. How the Son missed the
glories of heaven we can only imag-
ine.—How the sin and desolation of
earth jarred upon his sensitive soul
we do have some comprehension, but
only a little after all, for we have be-
come used to the dullness and hard-
ness of our world. Perhaps it was in
mercy to Jesus that there was some
humiliation in his incarnation, else
he could not have endured his earth-
ly estate."

"To save." This, then, was the ob-
ject of Christ's coming into the
world. His very name, Jesus, Savior,
makes this clear. Moreover, the sal-
vation he provides is all-inclusive. On
the one hand he saves from the
death and judgment resulting from
sin, while on the other he brings to us
all positive blessing in the place of
condemnation. It covers justification,
sanctification and glorification.

A Man Who Was Lost.

"Sinners." We shall not be saved
by him in spite of the fact that we
are sinners but because of that fact.
He came not to call the righteous.
There is a familiar story of a man
who came to the good Countess of
Huntington in the days of Wesley and
Whitefield, exclaiming: "Oh, my dear
countess, I am lost, lost!" Instead of
showing alarm the countess replied,
"I am delighted to hear it." "Oh!"
cried the man, "how can you mock me
thus?" "Nay," said this good woman,
"I do not mock you, for 'the Son of
Man' is come to seek and to save that
which was lost."

As Thy Day.

"As thy day so shall thy strength
be." If only we could learn to live one
day at a time, how much happier and
more efficient we should be. Any of us
can carry the cares of just one day.
But when to the burden of today we
willfully add the loads of those two
awful eternities—yesterday and tomor-
row—like Christian in "Pilgrim's
Progress" we run with great difficulty.
The experiences of a day are usually
tolerable. As for the burden contain-
ing remorse for the happenings of yes-
terday and the dread of what may be-
fall tomorrow, we should follow the
example of Christian, loose it from
our shoulders and leave it at the
mouth of the sepulchre.

Quality of Life.

Not quantity, but quality of life, is
what we want. Not a well whose wa-
ters shall prolong our days, but one
whose waters shall enliven and en-
rich them, the well of peace, and joy,
the well in whose depths truth dwells,
the well of which Christ spoke when
he said, "Whosoever drinketh of this
water shall never thirst."

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction
in Europe Follow the Great
World War?

CHANGE OF SOME SORT SURE

Returning Soldier Feels He Has at
Least Earned a Better Chance
Than He Has Hitherto Been
Granted.

Article III.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Europe wears an anxious look. One
thought is arousing her from the
stupor of her misery. She opens her
eyes in wide amazement when she no-
tices and notes the striking change
that has come over her children. It is
puzzling her, although she well knows
what they have gone through, how pa-
tiently and uncomplainingly they suf-
fered. It isn't strange to her that they
have changed, when she remembers
the peace of the years before the war,
the quiet, sane lives they lived, and the
four years in which they lived in wet,
foul sewers called trenches, slept in
tombs on the edge of a strip of hell
called No Man's Land, breathed the
smell of burning flesh, saw their pals
"go west," buried their dead, grinned
at pain, laughed at death. Nerves of
steel could not stand what they have
gone through without being changed by it.

They have put on mufti again. It
is strange to them. The quiet streets
are dull. The demobilized soldier feels
the letdown. The tenseness over de-
pression sets in. During the war he
didn't have time to think of anything
except the job ahead of him. Every
minute, every move was life or death
to him. Now he realizes for the first
time what he has gone through, won-
ders why he is alive. Two thoughts
possess his mind; one the memory of
every minute of the days and nights
of the war—the other, of what is
ahead of him, what is he going to do
with his life! He is at a strange cross-
roads. The word "job" doesn't mean
much to him. It isn't that he is lazy.
He has to pinch himself to realize that
it is over and that he is back from the
war.

Earned Right to Better Place.

Between the whizz of machine bul-
lets and the shriek of shrapnel he
spent his time thinking, and his
thoughts were not all about the war.
He never got used to the war, but he
learned to forget it. He has brought
more than souvenirs and memories
from his experience. He has brought
home thoughts, ideas and ambitions
from the trenches. Many a night, look-
ing over No Man's Land, listening to
the "banishment" of the war, he thought
and resolved that if he ever came
back he wanted, and would have, a
better chance in this queer thing called
Life. He feels that he has paid for
a place, and he has paid. He has
earned the right to a decent place in
the world, for which he fought. He
helped save the world and he looks to
that world to save him from a mean-
ingless machine existence. If it doesn't
he has made up his mind to use force.
He is willing to work, wants to work,
but he insists on being part of his
work, rather than his work being all of
him. He sees, feels and measures
things from an intensely human angle.
He feels his humanness. The war
emphasized the value and meaning of
the human being. It was life or death.
He is alive. He wants a human inter-
est in his work.

Hundreds of demobilized soldiers in
different parts of Europe, in different
words, in different languages, have
said to me: "If the world isn't going
to give us a better chance than it gave
us before the war, then the world
won't be worth fighting for. When we
fought, they told us it was to make
the world safe for democracy and to make
life worth while. We thought this
meant us and ours. We have learned
that life isn't only a question of a job
and enough to eat, we want to be
treated like human beings. A man
wants to feel that his work means
more to him than just wages. He
spends most of his time at work, the
rest of it is spent with his family and
in sleeping so he will be able to work
the next day. Why shouldn't he have
an interest in the business, and why
shouldn't the business have an interest
in him? We don't want to run the
business, all we ask is a say in it, a
friendly say in it. Some people think
that to be fed is to be free—it isn't.
Being free means being treated like a
human being."

I have found many good honest men
and women who have lost interest in
work. They say, "We don't get a fair
share of what we make. We fight
among ourselves for jobs because we
have to or starve, and they pay us as
little as they can." I am not reasoning
or arguing this question. I am stating
a fact which indicates the state of
mind of millions of men and women in
Europe who did their bit for civiliza-
tion during the past four years.

Fair Hearing Must Be Granted.

Calling these people bolsheviks
doesn't silence them nor solve the
problem. Such tactics irritate and
deepen the unrest. Their grievance
must be given a fair, patient hearing.
Their attitude of mind must be reck-
oned with if we hope to get back to
normal living. I have heard some say
that these people must be given to go-

derstand that they must work or
starve. No law or government in the
world is powerful enough to compel
people to work. This is particularly
true of the people today. To think of
using force is foolish, suicidal.

We have had enough of force during
the last four years and the farther we
get away from the idea of beating one
another into submission the better off
we all shall be. The present unrest is
positively dangerous. It isn't like any
unrest we have ever had before. It is
the restlessness of human beings who
have been face to face with death. We
need a lot of calmness and common
sense. By kindly conference we must
try to understand each other, and by
just compromise help each other. Of
one thing I am sure, and that is, if an
effort is made to use blind, brute force
on the working people of the world,
the present unrest will be set in mo-
tion, a whirlwind will break upon the
world.

The plain, open road back to happi-
ness is co-operation. If we stop for a
moment and realize what we have been
through, and the changes that have
come upon us while we were going
through it, we will find getting to-
gether easy. Unrest blocks the road.
It fetters the will to work. We must
face the truth, and the sooner we do,
the better. The world is broke. The
war has bankrupted Europe. One
thing, and one thing only, will bring us
back to sane, normal living. It is work.
Sympathy and understanding will do
more to secure peace, stimulate work
than defiance, challenge and threats.

A normal world is one in which men
live and work together in peace, where
all men have a chance to be happy.
This means an interest in work, a joy
in working—living to work, rather
than working to live. Men must have
food, clean wholesome food, and
enough of it to do their work without
exhaustion. Men must have clothes.
Not only the quantity and quality nec-
essary to protect their bodies from the
weather, but clothes that satisfy the
normal instinct for appearing clean
and neat. Decent clothes sustain self-
respect. Men without them are less
normal and moral.

All Need a Playtime.

There must be a time between the
end of the day and the beginning of
sleep in which men can know and en-
joy their families. The man who is so
used up by his day's work that he falls
asleep at his supper table isn't play-
ing fair with his wife and children,
and his employer isn't playing fair
with him. All men are boys, even af-
ter they have gray hair. This quality
is probably the finest and best in
them. They need a playtime, a recre-
ation time. They lose something and
the world loses more when they do
not get it. It is not enough that bodies
are fed, minds must not be starved.
Light is the right of every human be-
ing with eyes. Education is light. The
human race must have light. None of
us were intended to live in darkness.
Children are entitled to a school time,
a jump-the-rope time, a top time, a
play time. A child who enters manhood
or womanhood without ever having
known a childhood goes through life
with something missing, something
lost. The creed of the changed world
is that while the world doesn't owe
anyone a living, it is obligated to give
every human being a chance to make a
decent living. The new commandment
is that this chance must be given.

I found these thoughts planted in
the unrest in Europe. They are strong-
ly, deeply rooted in the consciousness
of the people. They are growing. Men
and women are gardening, cultivating,
protecting these ideas. Any effort to
uproot or destroy these flowering
thoughts will be resented and fought
by the gardeners. They are not weed
thoughts—they are the blooms of hope
and they belong to the poor. They will
fight and die before they will see these
hope growths trampled under foot.
This is the only garden they have. The
blood of the dead fertilized it. The
living care for it.
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

Words.

"And now," concluded the super or-
ator, as he bowed to the frenzied ap-
plause of the common people, "if I
have made any point clear to this in-
telligent audience I will feel that I
have failed of my purpose. However,
the greatest of mortals is prone to err,
so, in justice to the great issue at
stake, I trust that anyone who under-
stands what the League of Nations
really is will ask such questions as
will enable me to obscure such parts
of it as may be clear to you now."

• • • Silence. • • • More si-
lence. • • • And then some.

"Ah! Your silence is flattering, in-
deed. If you will now dispense with
shaking my hand, I will bid you adieu,
as I must save my energy for the
speech I am to deliver tomorrow be-
fore the former munition makers on
'How to Combat the High Cost of
Living.'—Life.

Little Drops of Water.

It has been stated that people are as
ignorant of the size of the sea as they
are of matters dealing with astronomy.

Few are aware, for instance, that
the Pacific ocean covers 68,000,000
miles; the Atlantic 30,000,000 miles,
and the Indian ocean, Arctic, and
Antarctic 42,000,000.

To stow away the contents of the
Pacific it would be necessary to fill
a tank one mile long, one mile wide,
and one mile deep, every day for 440
years. Put in figures, the Pacific holds
in weight 984,000,000,000,000,000,000
tons.

The Atlantic averages a depth of not
quite three miles. Its waters weigh
325,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, and
a tank to contain it would have each
of its sides 430 miles long.

Sturdy and Sensible School Dress



Dressing the girl in her early teens
for school ought to be a simple matter,
easily disposed of—and it is with moth-
ers who are gifted with good judg-
ment coupled with the courage of their
convictions. But the young person
from thirteen to seventeen or eighteen
is apt to be self-conscious and self-
centered; she is not always willing to
defer to the judgment of older heads
than hers, and here is where difficul-
ties confront the mothers. Schools that
require a uniform make things easy;
there is no room for comparisons
where all are dressed alike, and dress
does not distract the attention of the
young people from their work.

There is another advantage in the
uniform. It teaches the young girls
that it is not so much what they wear
as how they wear it, that counts; a
lesson that will be valuable in after
years when the matter of apparel be-
comes important to them. But where
no uniform is required, it falls to the
lot of mothers to teach their daughters
to suit clothes to occupation and oc-
casion, and to value neatness above
everything else.

Sturdy materials and fast colors are
required for school clothes. They
must be well made and if washable—
so much the better. The school dress
for a young girl, shown above, will

look well in either wool or cotton
goods. It has a plaid skirt and plain
midly blouse, with plaid belt and neck
binding. It is as good a model for
school wear as one could ask; of a
character that is guaranteed not to
take the young ladies' minds off the
intricacies of "square root," "decimals"
or any of the "ographies."

"Readin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmetick'"
occupy the school hours of the smaller
girl and play absorbs the balance of
her waking hours. She rejoices in
middles or one-piece frocks that do not
interfere with her freedom. A dress
for her school days, shown in the pic-
ture, is made of dark colored wool
cloth, with a collar and inset in the
cuffs of lighter colored wool, or some
strong color contrast, as red with dark
blue or dark gray. It is made with a
straight panel at the front. The sim-
plest sort of pattern is applied with
narrow braid at the top and bottom of
the panel. Two narrow belts of the
same material as the dress slip through
cloth slides and are fastened with
buckles at the front.

Julia Bottomly

GOOD THINGS FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

Faith is the rite bower of Hope.
If it want for Faith, there would be
no living in this world. We couldn't
even eat hash with any safety, if it
want for Faith.
Faith is one of them warriors who
don't know when she is whipped.
—Josh Billings.

The following may not be new, but
are all at least worth trying once:

Raisin Drop Biscuit.—Sift to-
gether three cup-
fuls of flour, six
level teaspoonfuls
of baking powder
and one teaspoon-
ful of salt. Rub
into the four one-

half cupful of sweet fat and add one
and one-half cupfuls of milk slowly.
The dough must be soft, so it will
drop from the spoon; add one cupful
of raisins, and drop on a buttered
sheet. Bake twelve to fifteen minutes.

Grandmother's Cookies.—Cream one-
half cupful of any good fat, add one
cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of
sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda
and four cupfuls of flour. Sift the
flour with a half-teaspoonful of salt,
add the soda dissolved in the milk, and
mix all the ingredients together. Roll
out on a floured bread board, sprinkle
with granulated sugar and bake twelve
minutes in a hot oven.

Cocoa Nut Bars.—Cream half a cupful
of butter substitute and two cupfuls
of sugar together; add one-half
cupful of milk slowly, then two well-
beaten eggs. Add one-half teaspoonful
of soda dissolved in one table-
spoonful of water, then sift in one
cupful of cocoa. Sift together with
three cupfuls of flour, a half teaspoonful
each of cream of tartar and salt.
Mix, and roll one-fourth inch in thick-
ness, and cut in strips four inches long
and one inch wide. Brush the top with
well-beaten egg, sprinkle with chopped
nuts, and bake in a hot oven twelve
minutes.

Beef Stew for Luncheon.—Peel and
cook six onions, covering them with
boiling water, and let them cook un-
til nearly tender, then add a can of
tomato soup, a can of peas, a teaspoonful
of salt, two tablespoonfuls of chili
sauce and one pound of sliced stewed
beef. Parboil a pint of potatoes, drain,
add to the onions and soup, and let
cook ten minutes; add the sliced beef,
peas, and let simmer until the pota-
toes are done. Then add the season-
ings, and serve very hot.

Nellie Maxwell

FOOD SUGGESTIONS.

I'm just a little ditty and not the
least bit witty;
But, listen, I've a secret up my
sleeve.
If you're forever sighing
And all the world decaying,
Your friends will all excuse them-
selves and leave.

Raisin Pie.—Mix two cupfuls of
steamed, seeded and chopped raisins,
the juice and
rind and chopped
pulp of one lem-
on, one cupful of
cold water, one-
third of a cupful
of sugar and one
beaten egg. Fill
the crust, dust
with flour, dot with bits of butter, cover
with lattice crust and bake.

Chicken a la King.—Melt two table-
spoonfuls of butter. In it cook one-
fourth pound of fresh mushroom caps,
peeled and broken in pieces, and half
a green pepper, cut in shreds; stir and
cook until some of the moisture is
evaporated. In another saucepan melt
two tablespoonfuls of butter; in it
cook three tablespoonfuls of flour, half
a teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth
teaspoonful of paprika; add one cupful
of thin cream and one cupful of
chicken broth and stir until boiling;
beat in one egg yolk, beaten and mixed
with a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and
continue beating until the egg is
cooked. Do not allow the mixture to
boil; add the mushrooms and pepper
and three cupfuls of chicken, breast
preferably, cut in inch square pieces.
This dish may be prepared from cold
chicken but it is best hot, freshly
cooked.

Breaded Tomatoes.—Take one can
of tomatoes, one cupful of boiling wa-
ter, one tablespoonful of salt, a tea-
spoonful of sugar and a dash of pep-
per with a pinch of soda. Bring to the
boiling point and put through a sieve.
Reheat and add crumbed bread until
thick. A more attractive way of serv-
ing this same dish is to heat slices of
bread until hot, butter generously and
cover with seasoned tomatoes.

Corn Flake Griddle Cakes.—Sift to-
gether one cupful of pastry flour, one-
half teaspoonful of soda, two tablespo-
onfuls of baking powder and half a tea-
spoonful of salt; add one cupful of
corn flakes. Beat one egg very light,
add a cupful of thick sour milk, half
a cupful of sweet milk and two table-
spoonfuls of shortening. Mix and bake
on a hot well greased griddle.

Nellie Maxwell

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Jackson County News

JACKSON COUNTY Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Jan. 31.—Health conditions are very good, considering the weather.—Great transactions are taking place in real estate business here.—Wm. Gay has sold his farm to Dr. J. B. Settle, and has bought a farm at Sand Springs, where he expects soon to move.—Horace Durham has sold his farm to Elmer Clemmons, (holding possession until next year).—James Alumbaugh has sold his farm to Clarence Harrison and bought a farm of Geo. Powell, on Chestnut Flat.—Other changes: Mr. Willie Dougherty has changed the name of Miss Bessie Johnson to Mrs. Bessie Dougherty; Mr. George Felly has changed the name of Miss Sarah Brockman to Mrs. Sarah Felly; and Mr. Johnson, of Panola, Ky., has changed the name of Miss Bertha Reece to Mrs. Bertha Johnson.—Mrs. Dougherty is a progressive school teacher, of this place, and is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Johnson. The three pairs have our best wishes.—J. R. Durham, who quit his school on account of having grippie, is able to be out again, and Mrs. J. R. Durham is very poorly with cold or grippie.—The remains of Mrs. Ida Collingsworth were brought here for interment in the family cemetery, last week. Her many friends were greatly shocked to learn of her death. She with the rest of her family, had gone to Dayton, Ohio to work this winter, expecting to return in the spring. She leaves a husband, seven children, and many relatives. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. "Babe" Sloan.—Mrs. D. J. Durham, who has been poorly for some time, is slowly improving.

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Feb. 8.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Nettie Margaret Kerby. She was at Berea in school when she took the measles and was taken to the College Hospital. Death followed in two weeks. Nettie was a girl that was loved by everybody. She was a good Christian, joining the Church last summer at Kirby Knob. She had been a true and faithful Christian. She leaves a father, mother, several brothers and sisters, and a host of friends. Her body was laid to rest in the Kirby Knob burying ground. Our loss was Heaven's gain.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Azbill, a few days ago, a fine girl. Her name is Opal.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Winfred Van Winkle, a girl. Her name is Ruby Goldie.—Uncle Steve Abrams is very low at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob Abrams and son, Clinton, are very low with the flu.—Mrs. John Witt is very low at this writing with the flu.—Miss Lizzie Powell has returned home from Berea School.—H. N. Dean sold a fine Jersey cow to Tom Glick a few days ago.—Old Uncle Howard Williams spent Sunday, the 8th, with H. N. Dean, and seemed to have a good time.

Parrot

Parrot, February 8.—Some of the farmers are beginning to prepare for another crop. We think it will be something beside tobacco, as a majority of the people who raised tobacco for the market have received unreasonably low prices.—A double wedding occurred at A. B. Gabbard's on January 31, when his daughter, Bertha, was married to Matthew Berch, and sister, Oma, to Larkin Cornett.—Ben Holt and Martha Ellen Price, both of this place, were married on February 1. May their lives be long and prosperous.—Since our last writing, Uncle Dan Parker, a Civil War veteran, died at his son, Clark's home. He was buried in Pea-Nile cemetery.—W. B. Inman, another old soldier, died February 5. He was eighty-two years old. He was taken to Laurel County for burial.—Frank and Hager Burnham, of Rockcastle

County, were visiting at R. O. Carnolius' last week.—Robert, the three year old son of Leandrew Gabbard, died Sunday morning of dropsy. He and the baby of Robert Howard will be buried in the Gabbard cemetery tomorrow.—Adam Price is suffering with rheumatism and a sore hand.—Born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Horn, a girl.—Willie Gabbard has two children who are sick with measles.

Bond

Bond, Feb. 9.—J. A. Carter, of Berea, has bought the famous trotting horse, "Midnight," of Wm. Baker of this place. This horse won at Bond, Brodhead and Mt. Vernon fairs.

OWSLEY COUNTY Travelers Rest

Travelers Rest, Feb. 2.—John Botner's family are all down with flu, but none of them are in danger so far.—Mr. Fox, brother of Mrs. Botner, came in from Michigan.—Rev. G. S. Watson, of Booneville, filled his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday.—Harvey Becknell has recently moved from H. C. Smith's property, on Sturgeon, to Mrs. Matilda Wilson's farm, near Travelers Rest.—Aunt Pop Smith is planning to move to Tom Cecil's property, next door to F. F. McCollum.—F. F. McCollum went to Richmond Thursday and will return Tuesday of this week.—Rev. G. S. Watson, Mrs. James Childs, Misses Grace and Bethel Cecil, Mrs. E. E. McCollum, and Kenneth McCollum were dinner guests of Elizabeth Hemphill, Sunday.—C. D. Brewer, of Big Creek and Richmond, called to see his sister, Mrs. E. E. McCollum, Wednesday and Thursday, on his way to Idamay, where he was having some tractors loaded for transportation to Big Creek to use in hauling staves.

Seoville

Seoville, February 4.—The Holy Roller meeting, which began at the Buck Creek Graded school house last Monday night a week ago, is continuing this week.—Messrs. Alex Dooley and Clayton Rowland left last Sunday for Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Rev. T. F. Hale attended church at Heidelberg last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters and children have been visiting his father and brothers on White Oak.—Sanford Rowland, who has been to Indiana looking for a farm, returned home last Tuesday. He had the misfortune of falling on the ice and breaking one bone in his arm while there. He will return to Indiana next Monday.—Mrs. Elizabeth Seoville, of Beattyville, was visiting in this vicinity last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Maude McIntyre entered the E.K.S.N. at Richmond January 26.—Mrs. Bascom Dooley has been very sick.—The measles are raging near here and are hurting very bad.—Ray Malinous and son, of Kingston, have been visiting relatives at this place.

Earnestville

Earnestville, February 9.—John Dunn and Mrs. Nettie Lynch were married Friday evening, B. G. Bowman officiating. We wish them much success and happiness.—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Marcum left Saturday for Pennsylvania, where they will make their home.—Beckham McIntosh went to Hamilton, Ohio, to work.—C. T. Gabbard and Hubert Flanery have been swapping horses.—Misses Florance Newman and Bertie Brandenburg are the guests of Mrs. Sarah Bowman.—Miss Ita Bowman is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Jordness at Ravenna.—Mrs. Malinda Jackson has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mart Moore, for the past week.—Mrs. Joseph Treadway went to Lexington to see her husband, who is very ill.—Harrison Turner has moved on B. G. Bowman's farm.—Sidney Caudell, the travelling salesman, has been sick the past week.—Walker Young, who has been attending school at Berea, is home.—Harve Brewer and others

LINCOLN THE "MOST SCULPTURED MAN."

Lincoln has been the subject of more heroic statues than any other American. On this page are reproduced five of the most prominent examples.



Masterpiece of St. Gaudens in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Statue at Rochester, N. Y. Considered Masterpiece of Leonard Volk.

The Criticized Cincinnati Lincoln. By George Barnard.

FATE AND LINCOLN



Nearly a century and a half ago a father working in his field in a Kentucky clearing was shot and killed by Indians. His three sons were with him. The oldest ran to the house and reached it unharmed. The next in age ran in another direction for the nearest settlement. The youngest, a boy of six, was seized by one of the attackers.

When the oldest boy looked out, after barring the door, he saw his brother in the grasp of an Indian. He took down the family musket, aimed through an opening and shot the Indian dead. The boy, released, made his way to the house. In a few hours a rescuing party from the settlement drove the raiders away.

The six-year-old boy was Thomas Lincoln as Rail Lincoln. He became the father of The Younger Lincoln. By An. Abraham Lincoln. drew O'Connor. Thirty-two years later two boys, chums, were strolling along Knob creek, Hardin county, Kentucky. The younger, only seven years old, attempted to swing himself over the creek on a sycamore tree. Midway he lost his hold and fell in. The other rescued him. The rescuer's name was Gallagher, and but few men have been privileged to perform equal service for their country.

The boy he rescued was Abraham Lincoln. Twice death was cheated that America might be saved. It was chance, or something else. Most Americans prefer to believe it was something else.—Minneapolis Tribune.

have been holding a protracted meeting at Neelmore.—Miss Ruby Venable had a birthday party last Saturday night.

Conkling

Conkling, Feb. 7.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Carroll, on February 4, a daughter, named Neva.—The body of W. P. Clem, who died at Akron, O., was brought back here for burial Wednesday.—E. V. Taylor received a telegram, Tuesday, from Hamilton, O., stating that his son, Hardin, was not expected to live.—Chester Hensley has moved into his new house just completed.—Eliza McCollum has gone to see her mother, Mrs. Hampton Flanery, who is very sick.—Miss Clara Brewer spent the week-end with Kate and Rose Anderson.—Bart Hacker and Miss Eva Taylor were married a few days ago.—Mrs. Rachel Tirey is selling her household goods and contemplating going to Ohio soon.—Elder J. W. Anderson filled his regular appointment at Flat Lick, Saturday and Sunday.—Tom Pendergrass' baby died a few days ago with diphtheria.—Taylor Sizemore is able to be out again after an attack of flu.—Mrs. Jane Day is in poor health.—Bent Moore moved to Buck recently.

POWELL COUNTY Vaughns Mill

Vaughns Mill, February 9.—We have had some ideal weather the past week, which the farmers always welcome at this time of the year, and they are making things go toward their spring work.—Jesse Lee Duncan, of Clay City, and Miss Adalene Hazlerigg, formerly of Clay City, but now of Lee County, were recently married in Cincinnati.—Mrs. Belle Burghen, of near Spout Spring, had a large stock barn to burn to the ground on Sunday, together with eight head of valuable stock, one new buggy and a lot of farming implements. No insurance was carried.—Carter Reynolds has sold his farm, two miles south of

Clay City, and purchased a small truck farm near Carlisle, Ohio, where he and his family will move in the spring.—C. M. Gravett has returned to Danvers, Ill., after a visit with relatives here.—James I. Mize, clerk for G. W. Bush, our local merchant, has accepted a position with Curtis & Stephens, general merchandise, at Winchester, and has gone there to live.—Williams and Pitzen, road contractors, have sued the county for \$8,000 which they claim is due them on the Clay City and Lulheburg road. The case will be tried in Federal Court at Richmond, some time in April.—The Rev. Richard T. Crowe, of Stanton, has gone to Minneapolis, Kansas, where he has accepted the pastorate of a Christian church there.—This seems to be a year of tides, as there have been seven in the Red River this winter, thus far.—There are a few cases of influenza in these parts, but all are recovering.

GARRARD COUNTY Paint Lick

Paint Lick, February 9.—Miss Ora Estridge and James Harne Ralston, both of this place, were married in Lexington, Wednesday, February 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Rodepe are rejoicing over the arrival of Joe Fisher into their home, February 6.—Miss Fannie Dowden has accepted a position in the Peoples Bank here.—Center Bros. bought the farm of the late Tom Slavin at an average of \$301 per acre. John Pennington bought the Buick touring car for \$995.—Morris Todd was quite ill the latter part of last week.—Gordon Mason got his arm caught in a fodder shredder last week and is now in the Robinson Hospital at Berea.—Mrs. R. G. Woods spent the day Monday in Richmond.

White Lick

White Lick, February 9.—Mrs. A. B. Wynn left last week for a month's visit with relatives in Harlan County.—Logan West, of Berea College, visited his home folks over

JACKSON COUNTY BANK

Report of the condition of The Jackson County Bank, doing business at the town of McKee, County of Jackson, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 30th day of January, 1920:

RESOURCES

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$103,393.42 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | 1,020.70 |
| Stocks, Bonds and other Securities | 88,832.54 |
| Due from Banks | 95,070.18 |
| Cash on hand | 25,980.92 |
| Checks and other cash items | 61.22 |
| Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures | 1,690.00 |

TOTAL.....\$316,858.98

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Capital Stock paid in, in cash | \$15,000.00 |
| Surplus Fund | 8,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 1,162.88 |
| Deposits subject to check | \$242,496.10 |
| Time Deposits | 50,000.00 |

Other Liabilities not included under any of above heads.....292,496.10

TOTAL.....\$316,858.98

State of Kentucky, County of Jackson, Sec. We, D. G. Collier and J. R. Hays, President and Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

D. G. Collier, President
J. R. Hays, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of February, 1920.

R. M. Ward, Clerk Jackson County Court
By John Fowler, D. C.

Sunday.—Andy Hounshell is quite ill.—Joncie Creech, who has been visiting at J. B. Creech's for the past few weeks, has returned to his home at Everts.—Mr. and Mrs. Calloway Hounshell and son, Herbert, visited J. B. Creech's Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Davis visited Mr. and Mrs. John Davis Sunday.

Bryantsville

Bryantsville, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Ed Hulett and pretty little daughter, Mary Elizabeth, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Will Hurt at Paint Lick.—Mrs. Bell McKetchum who has been very sick for several weeks is able to be out again.—Alfred Swope fell from a load of tobacco last week and cut his chin very badly. Three stitches had to be taken to close the wound.—Miss Helen Williams was on the sick list last week.—There are several cases of flu in our neighborhood, but the school has not closed yet.—John Neely Shearer, of Jessamine County, visited in this neighborhood, Sunday.—Floyd Curtis bought of Ben Goins a nice saddle horse; price \$185.—Mr. and Mrs. Russel Brown are rejoicing over the arrival of a seven-pound girl on the 6th of this month.—Luther Hagar and wife have been very sick with flu.—Misses Luella Doolin, Emma and Lillian Pierce were Lancaster visitors Saturday.—Miss Margaret Crousehorn returned home from Berea College last week.—S. W. Halcomb is furnishing electric lights from his garage to Noah Marsee's store and dwelling house. These lights are a great benefit to our town.—Mrs. John Bryant, who underwent an operation last week at a Richmond hospital, is reported some better at this writing.—Roe Montgomery, who has been sick for the past month, died Sunday morning at six o'clock. He leaves a wife and several children and grandchildren to mourn his loss. Funeral service at Mount Hebron church today at one o'clock.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, February 9.—A week's special term of court was begun here Monday, but was postponed, owing to the failure to get a special judge.—Quite a crowd was in town, Monday, to attend County Court and Special Circuit Court.—A good oil well was drilled on the Lucy Norman tract, about two miles north of here. It was reported to be about a 100-barrel well.—At present we have a few cases of influenza in the County, and some pneumonia, but no serious cases. A few cases of small-pox are reported.—Wilgus Gabbard, who finished one six-month term of school, has accepted a position in one of our rural schools, which has not been taught. Some three or more other teachers have accepted like positions.—Mrs. Omega Thompson, of Primrose, is visiting relatives here.

ESTILL COUNTY Witt

Witt, Feb. 9.—There was preaching at Station Camp Church, Sunday, for the first time since November.—J. McGeorge has gone to Owsley County for a few days.—Miss Emily Wynn came home Wednesday night from Berea where she had been attending school. She will return to school in a few days.—Misses Edna and Edith McGeorge were shopping in Irvine Monday.—The school at Haws Fork closed January 30th with Miss Edith

Broughton teacher.

MADISON COUNTY Blue Lick

Blue Lick, February 9.—J. O. Lehman, our efficient editor of The Citizen, favored the people of this section with his presence, Sunday, February 8, and delivered a most excellent discourse. On account of an unavoidable delay, he arrived behind time and most of the crowd, much to their regret, had dispersed. We trust he will come again soon.—Many of our correspondents who have not been able to visit the printing office or to visualize the throbbing activity of a single day of The Citizen life and work, cannot realize how many people are at work for them, making the pages under the editor's supervision, safe and accurate and perfectly adapted to practical use for the uplift of your homes. Let every one subscribe for The Citizen.—Mrs. L. K. Flannery has been quite sick for several days with the grippie.—Edward, the infant son of Hobart and Fairy Powell, has been sick but is better.—The familiar calls of the plowman, "Gee, Whoo, Haw!" are heard now, early and late, echoing over the leas as the farmer is intent with plow and team, turning the soil, preparatory of crops.—The great illusion, the tobacco industry, is arousing interest and enthusing farmers with an incentive to redouble their activities in that direction. Herein is an apt illustration of the old proverb: "Of two evils, choose the least." Whiskey is gone world-without-end, but it yet remains for some great revolution to overthrow King Tobacco. We hope to see the day when this filthy, nauseating product will be eradicated from the earth. It is an insult to the Creator to use the best land for such an offering. Remember how Cain trespassed in his offering and take warning.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, February 8.—We have been having some very unsettled weather, but the farmers are taking advantage of all these pretty days and are gathering corn and plowing when the soil is not too wet.—Conrad C. Chrisman was at Richmond last week on business.—Cleave Anderson has moved to the Anderson farm near Mayde.—Logan Gabbard has moved to the house just vacated by Cleave Anderson.—Miss Violet Ogg is improving from a sick spell.—Most of the tobacco growers of this vicinity have sold their crops and are sowing beds for another year's crop.

Harts

Harts, February 10.—Messrs. John Daugherty and James Robinson, of Berea, spent Sunday with Sam Robinson of this place.—Mrs. Chas. Riddle, who has been very sick, is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Lake have gone to Johnson City, Tenn.—Roy and Alph Gadd, Tom McQueen and W. B. Lake went to Wallaceton, Saturday, to join others in a big fox race. They report lots of fun and a good dinner.—W. B. Lake, after spending a week in Louisville on business, returned home.—Sam Robinson has bought a farm from Julian Coyle.—T. J. Lake has been visiting his brother, O. M. Payne.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Anderson visited home folks, Saturday and Sunday.—A. B. Strong will give everybody in our community a social, Saturday night, Feb. 14. Everybody come out and let's have a good time.

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